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PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING

USSR Border Talks To Resume

OW211106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- China and the Soviet Union are to hold their first round of talks in Moscow on February 9, according to the agreement reached by China and the Soviet Union last year on the resumption of border talks between the two countries, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced at a press briefing here this afternoon.

The head of the Chinese delegation to the talks is Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, the spokesman added.

The two countries held their last round of border talks in June 1978.

Asked to comment on the Soviet announcement on partial withdrawal of its troops from Mongolia, the spokesman said that China had taken note of the Soviet announcement.

However, the spoke man added: "The key to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations lies in removing the three major obstacles, especially the one of the Soviet support for Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea."

Hopes for End to Gulf War

OW211122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- China is closely following the development of the situation of the Iran-Iraq War, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here today.

The Chinese Government is deeply concerned about the escalation of the Iran-Iraq War, the spokesman said when asked about China's view on the incessant extension and escalation of the war.

The continuation of the war not only seriously jeopardizes the fundamental interests of Iran and Iraq, but also aggravates the tension in the Gulf region. We sincerely hope that the war will be brought to an end at the earliest possible date.

On China-Pakistan Border

OW211116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Pakistan boundary agreement has nothing to do with the ownership of Kashmir, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this afternoon.

He said that China and Pakistan settled their boundary issue in 1963 through friendly consultations. As sovereign states, he said, they are fully entitled to do so and no country has the right to interfere.

The spokesman made these remarks at a weekly news briefing this afternoon when he was asked to comment on an allegation reported by an Indian newspaper that Pakistan has granted China part of Kashmir which, the report says, belongs to India.

The spokesman described this allegation as "utterly groundless" and "irresponsible."

On Macao Talks

OW211141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and Azevedo Scares, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of Portugal, had a further exchange of views on questions concerning Macao, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

At the weekly news briefing this afternoon, the spokesman said that "new progress has been made".

Azevedo Soares is here on a working visit at Zhou's invitation. This morning Zhou Nan had a further exchange of views with Soares on questions concerning Macao in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the spokesman said.

Policies Will Not Change

OW211142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The recent change in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the combat against the bourgeois liberalization will not affect China's foreign and domestic policies including those on Hong Kong, a Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed here this afternoon.

The change will not affect the country's political line, principles and policies either, the spokesman added. "The change is for the better implementation of the country's political line, principles and policies formulated since the third session of the 11th party Central Committee in 1978," the spokesman said.

Asked by a Hong Kong reporter at the weekly news briefing, the spokesman stressed that China's policies of opening to the outside world, reforms and enlivening the domestic economy will not change.

"We will continue to improve the investment climate in China for foreign businessmen," by said.

BENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS

HK201320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 87 p 6

["Jottings" by Cang Mang (5547 5413): "After a 'Sumptuous Luncheon'"]

[Text] At the beginning of the seventh round of U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control, the new Soviet chief negotiator Vorontsov adopted an original approach and changed the opening ceremony. Instead of holding a meeting attended by all members of the two delegations, he held a luncheon for the two chief negotiators. When reporters asked the U.S. chief negotiator Kampelman what he wanted to get from the opening ceremony, he answered: "A good lunch."

People may imagine how "sumptuous" their lunch was, and it is possible that Kampelman will give a more "sumptuous" lunch to repay his Soviet counterpart's hospitality, as this is called for "by etiquette."

However, it is certain that the business at the negotiating table will not be as pleasant and relaxed as the clinking of glasses on the dining table. People may have noticed that since the U.S. and Soviet leaders reached some understanding at their Iceland summit meeting, although both sides have put forth some tentative proposals, their positions are still far apart from each other on the concrete agreement provisions. Neither of the two sides is willing to give up its military superiority, and each is trying to impose the arms control program most favorable to itself on the other side. It seems that the good food on the dining table will not cover up the smell of gunpowder on the negotiating table.

Although the two sides have great differences, holding talks is better than no talks at all. The issue is that they really should achieve some results that are favorable to world peace. As for the hope of the world's people, they want to see that after enjoying their "good lunch," the Soviet and American negotiators will also produce some decent results in their arms control talks so that the people throughout the world can also have good things to eat.

TRADE WITH U.S., JAPAN DROPS; INCREASE WITH USSR

HK190846 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0925 GhT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Statistical trade data made public by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade today showed a sizeable decline in China's trade with the United States and Japan last year due to a sharp drop in world oil prices but a rise in trade with the Soviet Union and the European Community. Japan remains China's biggest trading partner.

Last year, the total volume of Sino-Japanese trade stood at \$13.61 billion, a drop of 17.2 percent compared with the preceding year. Of the amount, exports to Japan accounted for \$4.359 billion, a drop of 22.3 percent. Imports accounted for \$9.254 billion. China's trade 'eficit was close to \$4.9 billion, but it showed a marked drop over the preceding year.

The total volume of Sino-U.S. trade last year stood at \$5.812 billion, a drop of more than 17 percent over the preceding year. Of that amount, exports to the United States accounted for \$2.475 billion, a drop of 6.7 percent, and imports \$3.337 billion, a drop of 23.7 percent. China trade deficit reached more than \$800 million.

The total value of China's exports to the European Community last year was \$2.629 billion, an increase of 19.9 percent over the preceding year. The total value of imports was \$5.716 billion, an increase of 2.8 percent over the preceding year.

China's total volume of trade with the Soviet Union last year amounted to \$2.617 billion. Of the amount, exports accounted for \$1.199 billion, an increase of 23.9 percent over the preceding year. Imports accounted for \$1.418 billion, an increase of 55.4 percent.

MURPHY'S MIDEAST TRIP SHOWS 'LITTLE PROGRESS'

OW142022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 CMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, January 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy, ending a week-long shuttle in the Middle East today, indicated that his efforts had achieved little progress but the contacts would continue in the form of quiet diplomacy.

According to reports reaching here. Murphy, assistant secretary of state, held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Chief of Staff It Gen Moshe Levy today in Jerusalem separately after a visit to Saudi Arabia. He visited Israel, Jordan and Egypt earlier in his Mideast tour.

In a 60-minute meeting today, Murphy told Shamir he had failed to bridge the differences between Israel and Arab states about the format for an international Midest conference, said Shamir's spokesman Avi Pazner.

Murphy said he found Jordan and Egypt are interested in advancing the peace process but there is still no agreement about how to do it.

Pazner said that Israel still objected to Arab demands that the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization be included in peace talks.

After talks with Shamir, Murphy told reporters that he would return to Washington Thursday with the conviction that quiet diplomacy should be given a chance to work.

Murphy added that peace efforts would resume next month when Shamir visits Washington and holds talks at the White House on February 18.

XINHUA Analysis

OW151306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 15 Jan 87

[' :ws Analysis: U.S. Envoy's Middle East Tour Unproductive (by Ma Shijun)" -- XINHUA he dline]

[Text] Washington, January 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Special Envoy Richard Murphy ended his week-long shuttle mission in the Middle East Wednesday, failing to gain results for the region's peace efforts.

Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, visited Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, in an attempt to push forward the U.S.-designed blueprint for the region's peace process and demonstrate that American foreign policy is not paralyzed by the Iran arms scandal which has damaged the Reagan administration's credibility in the Arab world.

Talking to reporters on his arrival in Amman on January 6. Murphy said his trip did not include any new peace initiative, and, in a statement issued before returning to Washington, he admitted he made little progress in peace efforts but said he was convinced "that quiet diplomacy should be given a chance to work."

Murphy's trip, his sixth Middle East tour since November 1985, came at a time when the peace process has been at a standstill, mainly because the United States and Israel intended to exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from the process.

The aim of Murphy's mission was to persuade Arab states to talk directly with Israel instead of calling an international conference on the Middle East peace process, which the PLO is entitled to attend.

However, Murphy's call received no echo from Arab states.

King Husayn of Jordan has reiterated his country's position that the international conference be attended by all parties concerned and by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China.

The United States and Israel have been opposed to the idea for fear that the Soviet Union would get too involved in the peace process.

Murphy and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak also disagreed over the need for such an international conference. While Egypt regarded the conference as a practical means for negotiations, Murphy said: "What we are interested in is a statement achieved through direct Arab-Israeli negotiations."

While peace in the Middle East was the focus of Murphy's mission, observers said his other objective was to determine what should be done to shore up U.S. credibility following the Iran arms scandal.

Murphy is the first high-level American official to visit the Middle East since the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran were disclosed last November.

Many Arab states have felt betrayed because the United States had urged them to support its arms boycott of Iran.

It is hard to say if Murphy's tour was very much helpful to restoring the U.S. credibility in this region.

RENMIN RIBAG on Trip

HK170718 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 6

"Commentary" by Zhu Genfang (2612 2704 2455): "Murphy's Visit to the Middle East"]

[Text] During his Middle East trip from 6 to 12 January, Murphy, U.S. presidential special envoy and assistant secretary of state, held separate talks with Jordanian, Israeli, Egyptian, and Saudi Arabian leaders on U.S. Middle East policy, the Middle East peace process, and other issues. Before he departed for the Middle East, Murphy said he was to take along with him President Reagan's proposal for peace in the Middle East. Meanwhile, some U.S. State Department officials revealed that Murphy had been entrusted with a mission to explain U.S. Mideast policy to some Arab countries. But the American press believed that the purpose of Murphy's Middle East trip was merely to probe the stands of different parties concerned and to evaluate the U.S. Middle East peace strategy.

The Middle East and West Europe are the two important considerations in U.S. global strategy. The exposure of the U.S.-Iranian secret arms deal has seriously damaged the U.S. reputation in these two regions. The secret arms deal with Iran that the United States and Israel made behind the back of the Arab world has been unanimously denounced by the Arab countries and has widened the rifts between the United States and some moderate Arab countries. Some U.S. politicians predicted: As soon as the disturbances aroused by the U.S.-Iranian arms deal subside, high-ranking U.S. officials will visit West Europe and the Middle East to mend U.S. relations with its West European allies and the Arab countries. The current mission by Murphy to the Middle East, preceded by the West European trips by Weinberger and other officials, is apparently a diplomatic initiative aimed at alleviating the impact of the acms deal. Moreover, the passive posture that the United States has assumed in recent years toward the Middle East peace talks has granted the Soviet Union an opportunity to return to the Middle East political arena. The Soviet Union is now more and more actively promoting intercourse with the Middle East and is exerting every effort to influence the region. Murphy's visit to the Middle East following the new year is apparently a signal of the strong U.S. intention to resume its leading role in the Middle East peace talks.

Whether an internal conference on peace in the Middle East should be held is the principal difference of opinion between the United States and the Arab countries, and it was an important topic brought up during Murphy's current Middle East trip. During his trip, Murphy encouraged King Husayn to go alone to open talks directly with Israel. He also persistently urged Egypt, Jordan, and Israel to jointly issue a "peace manifesto." His purpose in doing so was to rule out the Palestinian Liberation Organization's (PLO) status as a party to the Middle East peace talks and to substitute a kind of "quiet diplomacy" practiced within limited circles for an international conference on the Middle East in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and other parties concerned will participate. It was quite natural that this idea brought up by Murphy aroused criticism from Egyptian and Jordanian leaders. Both President Mubarak and King Husayn strongly maintained that an international peace conference should be held to seek a solution to the Middle East issue. The Egyptian side also suggested that a preparatory meeting for the international peace conference be held first to coordinate the stands of the different parties concerned. It was during Murphy's Middle East trip that Israel in turn invaded south Lebanon and wantonly bombed PLO camps and Palestinian refugee camps. Israel's aggressive acts, which served as a great mockery of Murphy's "peace mission" reflected the subtle relations between the United States and Israel regarding the Middle East peace talks.

In the past few years there has been a stronger and stronger appeal among the Arab countries for an international conference seeking a settlement of the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel. The pressing need for an early, fair, and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian and Middle East issues has been extensively acknowledged by the international community and the Arab world. For the moment, the key question is how should the various issues created by the Arab-Israeli conflict be solved. The United States and Israel prefer to settle problems through one-on-one negotiations and refuse to hold any international conference on peace in the Middle East. Their stand diverges widely from that of the Arab countries. So long as the United States and Israel simply prate about peace but ignore the desire of the Arab countries and the PLO, the settlement of the Middle East issue will be delayed and peace and stability in the region will continue to be endangered.

SHULTZ AFRICAN TOUR PROMOTES U.S. POLICY

OW150325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 CMT 15 Jan 87

[Roundup: Shultz's African Tour Designed To Promote U.S. Ends (by Xiong Zhongqi) --XINHUA hewdline]

B 4

[Text] Nairobi, January 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, ending his 8-day tour to six African countries today, will bring home with him both criticism and appreciation of the recently modified U.S. African policy.

This was Shultz's first visit to the continent including Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Liberia since he took office four and half years ago, a visit after the Reagan administration reassessed its Africa policy, particularly its policy towards Southern Africa, late last year.

U.S. appeasement to the apartheid regime in South africa exemplified by its advocacy of "constructive engagement" has been not only severely criticized by African countries. the frontline states in particular, but also ungratefully rebuffed by the Pretoria regime which responded with stepped-up suppression of the anti-apartheid struggle at home.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker reportedly admitted, "The situation, to some degree, has changed. That naturally requires adjustment in our tactics and our means."

Before the Shultz visit, the U.S. dispatched Crocker to Somalia, the Sudan and Kenya last November and sent under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost to the frontline states of Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia as well as Malawi last December. In such a short span of time, three top U.S. brasshats on foreign affairs rushed to Africa.

This fact might indicate a new effort by the U.S. to regain initiative and to play "a positive role" in Africa after President Reagan's opposition to sanctions against Pretoria put the U.S. into an awkward position last year amid international outcries against aportheid.

The six countries Shultz visited are, as a U.S. official put it, "Friendly to the U.S. and have a history of close ties with this country."

Though all these countries are far away from South Africa, their leaders all took up the issue of how to end apartheid as the foremest topic in their talks with the U.S. top foreign affairs official.

Having taken notice of the recent change in U.S. Africa policy as manifested in its limited sanctions against Pretoria and its official contacts with South Africa's main anti-apartheid movement the African National Congress, state leaders of the six countries pressed hard the U.S. to take mandatory comprehensive sanctions and a clear-cut stand against the apartheid regime.

U.S. continued support to the anti-government forces in Angola and its position on Namihia were also raised during the visit.

The organ of the ruling Kenyan African National Union, "THE KENYA TIMES", in an editorial Monday asked Shuliz: "Is Angola not genuinely independent and sovereign? Isn't Jonas Savimbi... abetted and manipulated by the Pretoria regime?"

The Nigerian state-owned daily "THE STATESMAN" also questioned "what the White House wishes to do about black majority rule in South Africa and Namibia?" Africa wants not only to hear what the secretary of state said but also to watch what the U.S. will act on these thorny problems.

Another topic in the discussions was the 20-year-old Chadian conflicts as the U.S. has recently joined France to side with the Chadian Government of Hissein Habre in an offensive to drive the Libyans out of northern Chad and supplied 15 million dollars in military aid to the Chadian Government forces.

The general African mood on the worsening situation in that landlocked Central African country was expressed in the statement of Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi that the U.S. and France should stop their military support to the Habre government and the libyans should leave northern Chad, leaving Chadians and other African countries to solve the conflicts.

At every stop during his visit, Shultz preached a free market economy as the best means "to help sub-Saharan Africa out of deep economic morass." He expressed U.S. support for the structural adjustment programme in Nigeria and other economic reforms in the continent.

However, deep in debts and trying to recover from a long drought and famine, African countries want to see more concrete assistance than empty promises from the most developed Western power. Nonetheless, they are disappointed to find the U.S. foreign aid programme cut by 21 percent with only 713 million dollars allocated for the whole of black Africa in 1987.

"THE KENYA TIMES" asked: "What could the affected African countries do with such a pittance?" While a multi-year programme to support the region is still pending in the U.S. Congress for debate, Africans are watching how and to what extent the U.S. could back up its secretary of state with something concrete.

A U.S. State Department official has described the purpose of the Shultz visit as "to see some of U.S. old friends in Africa."

But Chester Crocker seems to be more frank, who told reporters in Washington before the visit that despite "adjustment in our tactics," the goal of the Reagan administration's Southern Africa policy remains unchanged, that is, "to advance Western interest in that region" and "to erode the Soviet position there."

TIAN JIYUN CONTINUES VISIT WITH JAPANESE LEADERS

For Cloce Economic Ties

OW201616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premicr Tian Jiyun today called for further efforts by both China and Japan to expand conomic cooperation.

Addressing a dinner in his honor hosted by Japan's Foreign Min'ster Tedashi Kuranari. Tian said an even more positive attitude could lead to substantial progress la cooperation of mutual benefit, particularly in technology, manufacturing and investment.

China will continue to concentrate on domestic economic and undertake all-round reforms in the spirit of the open policy, Tian said.

This fixed and long-term policy will not be changed despite any changes in China's leadership, he added.

The present provides outstanding opportunities for enhanced cooperation. Tian said. While Japan is trying to restructure its economy and China embarks on its seventh five-year economic development program, it is a good time to strengthen trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Improved cooperation will not only benefit the two nations but also will contribute to peace and development in the Asian and Pacific region, the vice premier said.

Both men expressed satisfaction with progress achieved since the Asian neighbors normalized relations in 1972.

Japan's foreign minister said both countries should confidently proceed in their long-term interest to solve the existing problems, such as Japan's surplus in trade with China.

Mutual understanding and trust will help in overcoming difficulties and strengthening cooperation, Kuranari said.

He promised that Japan is willing to offer a most cooperative hand in helping Chine's modernization drive.

The two nations should develop closer contacts through official as well as people-to-people channels, he added.

Kuranari also expressed his wish for an early visit to China. Before the dinner. Tian and Kuranari had a two-hour talk.

Discuss Cooperation

OW201624 Beiling XINHUA in English 1601 SMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINNUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Japane e Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari had a two-hour talk here late this afternoon on further development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Tian expressed his satisfaction over the state of relations since 1972 when the two countries normalized their ties.

He said a sound furtherance of the ties required both countries to encourage positive factors and overcome the negative ones in accordance with the treaties and principles agreed upon by the two countries.

The friendly feelings of each for the other should be respected and nothing should be done to harm their friendship, Tian continued.

Kuranari said Japan is willing to make substantive efforts to promote bilateral friendship. Stre thened relations between Japan and China will contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region.

Tian also called for effort by both countries to bring about closer economic cooperation. This cooperation has already proved beneficial to either country. [as received].

He said one major objective of his visit is to hold extensive talks with people of various circles in Japan, government quarters in particular, for advancing economic relations as had been agreed by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when they met last November in Beijing.

Praising China for its open policy and its reforms in various fields, Kuranari said that he would do his share in increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.

Tian, Nakasone for Stronger Ties

OW210940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said today their countries will continue to strengthen bilateral ties.

In his 45-minute talk with Nakasone, Tian said the two peoples desire a long-term and stable friendship and expanded economic and technological cooperation, according to a Chinese official traveling with Tian.

Tian told Nakasone that China will continue to pursue its open policy while maintaining long-term stability within the country.

Nakasone told Tian that a key principle in Japan's foreign policy is to further promote relations with China.

Nakasone said Japan is willing to cooperate with China in the latter's modernization drive.

He also called for greater efforts by both countries to cope with the problems of developing bilateral relations, such as the trade imbalance in Japan's favor, which was four billion U.S. dollars last year.

The Chinese vice premier arrived here last Sunday for a 10-day visit. He met with Japanese foreign minister Tadashi Kuranari Tuesday and leading Japanese industrialists Monday.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ON PRC VISIT

OW180358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The visit to China made by the Finnish Communist Party delegation was successful and turned a new page in the history of relations between the Finnish and Chinese Communist Parties.

Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, who led the Finnish delegation in the visit, said this Saturday upon his return from Beijing.

Aalto told XINHUA that the Finnish delegation and their Chinese comrades held talks on relations between the two parties and other issues of common interest. He was happy that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping had met the delegation.

He said China has made tremendous achievements in the socialist construction. The economic reform now under way has accelerated the pace of its construction and promoted its economic development.

Aalto also said the change of the Chinese Communist Party leader does not mean any change in China's policy of reform.

The Chinese Communist Party will persist in the line of reform and open-door policy decided in 1978. The Chinese people will continue to advance along the road of building a modern socialist society and China will become one of the most developed countries, he said.

Aalto visited China from January 6 to 16 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FRG

LD151035 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Jan (DPA) -- The new FRG ambassador to Beijing this spring will be Hans-Peter Hellbeck (59), for many years a China expert at the Foreign Ministry. It was learned in Bonn on Thursday that Per Fischer (64), the current ambassador, intends to take early retirement.

It also became known in Bonn that at the end of March PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will be coming to the Federal Republic on an official visit. Wu could be accompanied by the current and the future FRG ambassadors to Beijing. [passage omitted]

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OUTGOING ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

OW182036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had a brief conversation with Raffaele Marras, outgoing Italian Ambassador to China, here this afternoon.

ZHAO ZIYANG, WU XUEQIAN PLAN EAST EUROPE TOURS

0W190915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will tour five East European countries -- Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria -- in June, according to East European diplomatic sources in Beijing.

The sources said Zhao, concurrently acting general secretary of the Communist Party following Mu Yaobang's resignation Friday, may also go to Moscow during his Eastern Europe tour.

Analysts said Zhao's tour of the five countries, all under the strong influence of the Soviet Union, may be a move to turn China's diplomacy from being Western oriented.

The sources said Zhao's itinerary was set around last November. He is scheduled to arrive in Poland, the first leg of the tour, on June 4 and leave Bulgaria, the last leg, on June 22 to return home.

The countries to be visited are concerned that Zhao may be replaced as premier in possible further changes of the Chinese leadership before his scheduled tour, the sources said.

They also said Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will tour Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria in March.

AFP Reports on Exchange

HK191151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Acting Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang will visit five Eastern European countries this year, and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov is expected to visit Beijing, informed East European sources said here Monday.

The visits are likely to further strengthen party to party links between China and the Soviet Union's Eastern Europe allies, observers said.

China began restoring party to party links with Moscow's allies after a break of 25 years.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, who was appointed acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party following the resignation of Hu Yaobang Friday, will visit Poland from June 4 to 8, leaving on the same day that the Pope is due to arrive in the Polish capital, Eastern European sources said.

Mr Zhao will go on to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, the sources added.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria earlier in the year, the sources added.

Mr Zhivkov, head of state and chief of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which is regarded as Moscow's closest Eastern European ally, is due to arrive here for an official visit of about a week starting May 5, the sources said.

The sources also said that Czechoslovakian Premier Lubomir Strougal would visit China in May.

China restored party-to-party links with Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia last year, following a long break brought about by the Sino-Soviet ideological split of the early 1960's.

Beijing is currently welcoming the highest-level Hungarian delegation to visit China in more than 25 years.

The delegation is led by Ferenc Havasi, Hungarian number three and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' (Communist) Party Central Committee.

China continues to insist, however, that relations with the Soviet Union can only be normalized with the removal of three major obstacles: Moscow's support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, and an end to the Soviet military build-up along China's northern borders.

HUNGARY'S HAVASI VISITS GUANGZHOU REGION

OW201810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Guangzhou, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Ference Havasi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, made a round of the Guangzhou Economic and Technical Development Zone, a Sino-foreign joint venture and a peasant's home today in the south China province of Guangdong.

Havasi told local officials that he had seen China's reform and open policy proceeding quite smoothly and the Chinese people were fired with great enthusiasm in their work.

He said that China would succeed in its reforms, open policy and economic invigoration.

Havasi and othe Hungarian visitors flew into Guangzhou from Beijing yesterday afternoon.

In the evening, the Guangdong provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party hosted a dinner in honor of the Hungarian visitors.

The Hungarians left Guangzhou for Shanghai tonight.

\$794 MILLION TRADE DEAL REACHED WITH PULAND

OW172102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Poland and China today signed a trade protocol for 1987 worth 1.27 billion Swiss francs (794 million U.S. dollars).

Under the protocol, Poland will import Chinese rice, corn, tea, textiles, minerals, light industrial products and handicrafts. It will export machinery, automobiles, steel, soda and copper to China.

Visting Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Pinqing and Polish Vice Minister of Trade Helmut Floeth signed the protocol in the Polish capital.

CPC DELEGATION MEETS KENYAN PRESIDENT MOI

OW180354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0042 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Nairobi, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi today expressed his satisfaction at the developing relations between China and Kenya.

Meeting the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in the state house in Nakuru, Moi who is also president of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) said the relations between the two countries have developed well. The KANU and the Chinese Communist Party have now established relations, he said.

The Chinese delegation, led by the head of the party's International Liaison Department, Zhu Liang, arrived here Thursday night to pay a three-day return visit after a KANU delegation led by its National Chairman David Amayo visited China late last year.

Moi said China is a factor of stability in the international affairs. That's why Kenya voted for the resumption of China's seat in the United Nations over a decade ago, he said.

Moi thanked the Chinese Government for its aid. Last week, China agreed to help Kenya build a 5,000-seat gymnasium. A 60,000-seat national stadium with Chinese financial and technical assistance is near completion for the fourth All-Africa G mes to be held in August.

Agatha Nclambuki, representative of the Kenya National Acrobatic Troupe, also attended the meeting at the invitation of President Moi. The president watched the first performance given by Agatha Nclambuki and 23 other Kenyan girls and boys last August, after their acrobatic training in China initiated by Moi himself.

Zhu Liang had talks yesterday with the KANU Secretary General J. Muthamia on ways and means to promote relations between the CPC and the KANU as well as between China and Kenya.

Delegation Leaves for Syria

OW191224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Nairobi, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Visit to Kenya by the Chinese Communist Party delegation has strengthened the relations between the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) and the Chinese Communist Party as well as between Kenya and China, a senior KANU official said here today.

Seeing off the Chinese delegation at the airport, KANU National Organizing Secretary Laban Kitele told reporters that Kenya attached great importance to the visit by the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by head of the party's International Liaison Department Zhu Liang. That's the reason why Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi met the delegation last Saturday, he said. Moi is also the KANU president.

The Chinese delegation left here this morning for Syria after a three day visit. It reciprocated the visit to China by a KANU delegation led by its Chairman David Amayo last year.

Kitele said the exchange of visits laid down the corner-stone for the relations between the two parties. Cooperation between the two parties was discussed during the visit, he added.

The KANU leading official said Kenya is a peace-loving country and has good relations with all countries in the world and it makes a friend with everybody, but it is against apartheid in South Africa.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAEL! RAID ON LEBANON

HK160403 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 6

[Text] From 4 to 12 January, Israeli bomber-fighters made four raids and made wanton and barbarous bombings on some Palestinian guerrilla camps and villages in Lebanon, causing serious casualties and property losses. In this period, Israeli tanks also fired at the observation posts of the UN troops for maintaining peace in Lebanon and killed an Irish soldier. In merely a few days after the new year began, the Israeli authorities once and again carried out provocative actions. This cannot but arouse people's indignation.

After the continued raids on the Palestinian guerrilla camps and Lebanese villages, an Israeli leader even declared that Israel may again send its troops to get more deeply involved in Lebanon. This is too peremptory: Lebanon is a sovereign country, and its territory must not be invaded by any foreign country. However, Israel completely disregards Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and repeatedly made invasions, bringing untold disasters to the Lebanese people. Now it even flagrantly declared its intention of involving itself more deeply in Lebanon. How dare it do so:

If Israel "once again involves itself in Lebanon," the first victims will be the Lebanese people. But the Israeli leaders should not forget that their aggressive war in 1982 caused the deaths of hundreds of Israeli soldiers and brought serious economic difficulties to their own country. The unjust war not only evoked the public indignation of the international community, but was also opposed by the Israeli people and drew Israel into a more isolated position. If Israel is bent on going its perverse way, it will just meet with the same ignominious fate.

When talking with the press recently, UN envoy Guerding [0657 1422 0002] said: "If the Israeli Army is completely withdrawn from southern Lebanon, peace and stability will be restored in that region."

Facts once and again prove that the aggressive and expansionist activities of Israel not only are the major reason for the turbulent situation in Lebanon, but are also the root cause of the unrest and endless war troubles in the Middle East.

C H I N A PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTEDLY HOLDS PLENUM

OW211049 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1025 CMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] A plenary session of the CPC Central Committee appears to have opened in Beijing this afternoon in connection with General Secretary Hu Yaobang's resignation. Hundreds of high-class passenger cars began to assemble in front of the Great Hall of the People around 4 pm Japan time [0800 GMT].

There is growing speculation among Western diplomatic circles that a Central Committee plenary session has been convened. If the convocation of the plenary session is true, the meeting will ratify the decision of the 16 January enlarged Political Bureau meeting on the resignation of General Secretary Hu Yaobang. In addition, the possibility has arisen that new personnel changes in the party leadership will be announced today or tomorrow at the earliest.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CULTURE BUREAU HEAD NAMED

HK210226 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Report: "Meng Weizai Appointed Director of the Culture Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan -- Recently, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee made a decision to appoint Meng Weizai to be the director of the Culture Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Meng Weizai once owrked as a secretary in the Culture Bureau. In April last year, he was made director of the Chinese People's Literature Publishing House and has been very active in literature and art circles.

WAN LI 'MOST LIKELY' SUCCESSOR AS PREMIER

HK210418 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Jan 87 p 2

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing by reporter Huang Yang-lieh (7806 2254 3525): "New Premier To Be Selected in 3 Months; Popular Demand for Wan Li To Be Selected"]

[Text] Since Hu Yaobang's resignation, a new hot topic of conversation in Beijing is who will replace Zhao Ziyang as premier. According to informed sources, Vice Premier Wan Li has now become the most likely candidate.

After taking over Mu Yaobang's position, Zhao Ziyang currently holds two posts: premier of the State Council and acting general secretary of the party. However, it is generally believed that he will give up his premiership and officially become general secretary of the party.

It is disclosed that the Chinese top echelon is vigorously looking for a suitable candidate to take over the post of Premier Zhao Ziyang. The primary requirement is that the successor be acceptable to all parties. There are reportedly four candidates. All are incumbent vice premiers — Wan Li, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Tian Jiyun. Of these, Wan Li has the greatest chance. You Yilin, another vice premier, has not been placed under consideration because of his old again.

It is reported that the choice of premier will be decided in February or March. At that time, Zhao Ziyang will officially take up his post as general secretary of the party and visit Eastern Europe in this capacity.

Wan Li, 70, is regarded as Deng Xiaoping's trusted follower. A native of Donogping County, Shandong Province, he has been working under Deng Xiaoping since the War of Resistance Against Japan. When Deng Xiaoping was political commissar of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Field Army, Wan Li was a political work cadre in the 2d Field Army. In the Cultural Revolution, Wan Li along with Deng Xiaoping and Feng Zhen, was criticized and denounced by the Red Guards. Owing to his close relationship with Deng Xiaoping, he is believed to be acceptable to all parties.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES DENG'S LIBERALIZATION VIEWS

HK201230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Su Ji (5685 0679): "Powerful Weapon for Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization -- Restudying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the LPC Central Committee, a struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization is now unfolding. Restudying the series of expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on upholding the four basic principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization is of important practical significance to enhancing our understanding, taking a firm stand, and fighting on the forefront of the struggle in a clear-cut manner.

I.

Upholding the four basic principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization has been an important thought consistently upheld and repeatedly stressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee ushered in a new period of historical development in our country by rejecting the "leftist" guiding thought of "taking class struggle as the key link" and by shifting the focus of the work of the whole party onto socialist modernization. On 30 March 1979, soon after we effected a great turn in history, in a speech at a forum on the principles for the party's theoretical work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping distinctively pointed out: "To carry out China's four modernizations, we must uphold the four cardinal principles ideologically and politically. This is the basic prerequisite for achieving modernization." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 150; unless otherwise stated, all quotations below come from the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping") He warned all people: "The pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' -- reflected particularly in factionalism and anarchism -- has begun to spread again among a small section of people, along with doubts about socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, it is not enough for us to continue resolutely eliminating the pernicious influence of the 'gang of four,' helping those comrades who have been misled by it to come to their senses and rebutting the reactionary statements of those who slander the Central Committee. While continuing to do all these things, we must also struggle unremittingly against currents of thought which throw doubt on the four cardinal principles. Both the ultraleftist and rightist currents of thought run counter to Marxism-Leninis - 300 Zedong Thought and obstruct our advance towards modernization."

In January 1980, Comrace Deng Xiaoping said: "I should point out that some infiltration of bourgeois ideology is inevitable because of the nonsocialist ideas that already exist in our party and country, the 10-year rampage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and the fact that we maintain and are developing diplomatic and trade relations with capitalist countries, among other factors. That is why it is necessary to repeatedly stress that our cadres must keep to the socialist road. It is particularly important to reaffirm this point today. When we study the technology and management experience of capitalist society, we must never allow ourselves to worship capitalist countries, to succumb to corrosive capitalist influences, or to lose the national pride and self-confidence of socialist China. We must resolutely eradicate the trend toward anarchism that was introduced into the party by the 'gang of four' as well as the trend toward various kinds of bourgeois liberalization that is emerging within the party." He also pointed out the existence of some destabilizing factors such as the remnants of the 'gang of four'; newly emerging elements who engage in beating, smashing, and looting; hooligan gangs; criminals; counterrevolutionaries who carry on underground activities in collusion with foreign forces and the KMT secret service; so-called democrats who flagrantly oppose the socialist system and Communist Party leadership; and so on. "Although each is different in nature, it is entirely possible under certain circumstances for these people to coalesce into a destructive force which can cause us considerable trouble and losses. That is just what happened last year, and it could happen again."

In August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is completely wrong for us to lose confidence in socialism and think that socialism is inferior to capitalism because we made mistakes in the history of carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is also completely wrong to think that we are allowed to propagate capitalist ideology because we are attempting to eliminate remmant feudal influences. We must thoroughly criticize all these erroneous views, and must on no account let them spread unchecked."

In December 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "Some figures connected with illegal organizations have recently been particularly active. They wantonly air views opposing the party and socialism under various false pretenses. This is a dangerous signal. The entire party, people, and youths throughout the country must sufficiently maintain their vigilence against them." While continuing to repudiate and oppose the remnant feudal influences, "we must criticize and oppose the trend of worshipping capitalism and preaching bourgeois liberalization."

In his article "Concerning Problems on the Ideological Front," published in July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The views of many people have now gone far beyond certain wrong, antisocialist statements criticized during the antirightist struggle of 1957: "Basically, they intend to deviate from the socialist track and party leadership, and pursue bourgeois liberalization. There is also a certain bourgeois liberalization trend in the theoretical field. The crucial point of bourgeois liberalization is to oppose the party leadership. We must uphold the party leadership and the socialist system. The party leadership and socialist system must be improved, and people are not allowed to engage in bourgeois liberalization and anarchism."

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" contains Comrade Deng Xiaoping's writings covering the period up to the 12th CPC National Congress. Since the 12th congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed that we must uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. In his speech delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in October 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping mainly talked about the issue of opposing spiritual pollution. [paragraph continues]

At the national conference of party delegates held in September 1985, Comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterated: "Propaganda on bourgeois liberalization is propaganda on taking the capitalist road. We must resolutely oppose it." The "Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spriitual Civilization" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in September 1986 upheld Comrade Deng Xiaoping's consistent ideas. It explicitly points out: "Preaching bourgeois liberalization means negating the socialist system and advocating the capitalist system. It completely runs counter to the intersts of the people and historical trends. It is resolutely opposed by the broad masses of people."

To sum up, it is obvious that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always taken a clear-cut stand to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization. Facts have proven that only by doing so can a political situation of stability and unity and smooth progress in implementing the policy of opening up and enlivening the modernization program be ensured.

II.

While opposing the trend of bourgeois liberalization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also strongly criticized the fallacy of preaching the trend of bourgeois liberalization and of opposing the socialist road and the party leadership, and has made a scientific analysis of the democracy issue.

1. Systematically Expounding the Superiority of Socialism [subhead]

In the article "Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles," Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized: Some people are now expressing the view that socialism is inferior to capitalism. We must demolish this contention. In the first place, socialism and socialism alone can save China -- this is the unshakable historical conclusion that the Chinese people have drawn from their own experience in the 60 years since the 4 May Movement. In the second place, although it is a fact that socialist China lags behind developed capitalist countries in its economy, technology, and culture, this is not due to the socialist system, but is due basically to China's historical development before liberation. It is the result of imperialism and feudalism. The socialist revolution has greatly narrowed the gap in economic deevelopment between China and the advanced capitalist countries. Now that we have summed up experience and corrected errors, our country's economy will undoubtedly develop more rapidly than the economy of any capitalist country, and the development will be steady and sustained. In the third place, let's ask: Which is better, the socialist system or the capitalist system? Of course the socialist system is better. The socialist economy is based on public ownership, and socialist production is designed to meet the material and cultural needs of the people to the maximum extent possible -- not to exploit them. These characteristics of the socialist system make it possible for the people of our country to share common political, economic and social ideals and moral standards. Thius could never happen in a capitalist society. There is no way capitalism can ever eliminate the extraction of super-profits by its millionaires or ever get rid of exploitation, plundering, and economic crises. It can never generate common ideals and moral standards or free itself from appalling crimes, moral degradation, and despair.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly repudiated the view that "socialism is inferior to capitalism," and time and again expounded the superiority of the socialist system. He said: "China is backward economically and culturally, but it is not backward in everything. Some foreign countries are advanced in technology and management. However, they are not advanced in everything. Our party and people fought bloody battles for many years in order to establish a socialist system. [paragraph continues]

Although the system is not perfect and has been undermined, it is, nevertheless, much better than the capitalist system which pursues the law of the jungle and seeks its own interests at the expense of others. Our system will be increasingly improved and will absorb progressive factors from various countries in the world. It will become the best system in the world. Capitalism can never so do."

 Taking a Clear-cut Stand To Stress That We Must Uphold the Party Leadership [subhead]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized: The nucleus of upholding the four cardinal principles is to uphold the party leadership. The crucial point of Jourgeois liberalization is to oppose the party leadership. Therefore, he scientifically proves the necessity of upholding the party leadership in many aspects:

First, proceeding from the development of Chinese history, he stressed that without the Communist Party, there would be no New China. He said: "In a period of 60 years in China since the 4 May Movement, there has never been a single party, just as Lenin stated, which can form a close link with the broad masses of working people, except for the CPC. Without the CPC, there would be no socialist New China; without the CPC, can the revolution in China be successful? The answer is no. We must not underestimate our party....Under the party leadership, the Chinese people carried out their arduous struggle, and eventually founded the PRC....China was always called a heap of loose sand. However, after our party became the ruling party and the nucleus of unity of the whole country, the situation of disunity and of each warlord dominating a region ended."

Second, proceeding from the needs of a socialist modernization program, he has stressed the necessity of upholding the party leadership. He said: "In such a big country as China, it is impossible to unify the thinking and forces of several hundred million people without a party which is composed of members who are highly conscientious and disciplined and have the spirit of self-sacrifice, and a party which can truly represent and unite with the masses. It is unimaginable to lose the unified leadership of such a party. If such a thing happens, this can only lead to disunity and complete failure of our cause. This is a truth which people of various nationalities throughout the country have profoundly realized from their practice in protracted struggle. The unity of our people, the stability of society, the development of democracy, and the unification of our country hang on the party leadership. China should be led by the Communist Party, and the socialist modernization program in China should be led by the Communist Party. This is an unshakable principle. Otherwise, China will retrogress and be thrown into chaos. It will be impossible for us to realize modernization."

Some people urge abolishing the party leadership under the pretext that the party once committed serious mistakes. In this connection, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasizes: The fact that the party committed mistakes cannot be taken as grounds for weakening and abolishing the party leadership. He points out: "Our party made mistakes several times, but each time we relied on, rather than breaking away from, the party to correct our mistakes. Today, the party Central Committee has insisted on carrying forward the democracy of the party and the people to resolutely correct past mistakes. Under such circumstances, some people urged weakening or even abolishing the party leadership. This cannot be tolerated by the broad masses of people. This can actually lead to anarchism, and the collapse and destruction of the socialist cause."

While stressing the fact that China must be led by the Communist Party, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made an in-depth analysis of the multiparty system in capitalist countries. He said: "What is the advantage of the multiparty system of the capitalist countries? That kind of multiparty system is determined by bourgeoisic competition jostling against each other. It can never represent the interests of the broad masses of the working class. In capitalist countries, people can never share common ideals, and many people are devoid of ideals. These are weak points rather than advantages. No capitalist country can concentrate its power, because such power is mostly pinned down and offset."

3. Penetratingly Expounding the Issue of Socialist Democracy [subhead]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: Some people oppose the four cardinal principles under the signboard of so-called democracy. People are easily misled by it. We must explain the issue of democracy clearly to the people and the young.

How should we treat socialist democracy? First of all, he affirmed it by maying: "Without democracy, there will be no socialism and socialist modernization. Of course, like modernization, democratization can only be carried out step by step. When socialism is more developed, so is democracy. There is no doubt about this." However, developing socialist democracy does not mean that it is not necessary for us to exercise proletarian dictatorship over forces which are hostile to socialism. He pointed out: "What kind of democracy does the Chinese people need today? The democracy which the Chinese people need today can only be socialist democracy, or people's democracy, instead of the individualist democracy of the bourgeoisic."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that we should not prattle democracy in an abstract way. He said: "If we deviate from the four cardinal principles and prattle democracy in an abstract way, this will inevitably lead to the extensive spread of ultrademocracy and anarchism, complete destruction of the political situation of stability and unity, and out-and-out failure of the four modernizations program. In such a way, our 10-year struggle against the 'gang of four' will be wasted. China will be split and thrown again into confusion, retrogression, and darkness. The Chinese people will lose all hope."

How should we propagate democracy? Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized: "While propagating democracy, we should make a strict distinction between socialist democracy, bourgeois democracy, and individualist democracy. We should integrate democracy for the people with dictatorship over the enemy. We should integrate democracy with centralism, the legal system, discipline, and the party leadership."

How should we develop socialist democracy? Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed the necessity of institutionalizing and legalizing democracy. He said: "Our democratic system has not yet been perfected. We should enact a series of laws, decrees, and rules and regulations. We should institutionalize and legalize democracy. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are inseparable. The democracy which negates the socialist legal system, the party leadership, discipline, and order can never be a socialist democracy. On the contrary, it will once again throw our country into a state of anarchism. It will then be more difficult for us to promote democratization of the state and development of the national economy. It will be more difficult to improve the living standards of the people." He also pointed out: "Just as we have done in carrying out the four modernizations program, the methods adopted during Great Leap Forward period are not applicable to the promotion of democracy and the legal system. We should not employ the method of 'airing views freely.' [paragraph continues]

In other words, the work can only be done in a guided way and step by step. Otherwise, there will be further chaos, and the work of promoting the four modernizations program, democracy, and the legal system will be impeded."

III.

While resolutely criticizing the bourgeois liberalization trend Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly criticized the lax and weak attitude of some comrades toward it. He has penetratingly explained the relations between the four basic principles, the emancipation of minds, and the "double-hundred" policy, and the relations between stability and unity and vividness and vigor, and so on. He stressed that Communist Farty members must observe discipline and keep in line with the party Central Committee politically.

As early as the spring of 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously pointed out: "A tiny number of people in society are now spreading the view of casting doubt upon, or opposing, the four cardinal principles. A handful of comrades inside the party have failed to understand the danger of this view. They have even supported the view to a certain extent. Each and every Communist Party member, the party ideological and theoretical workers in particular, must never waver in the slightest degree on this basic stand."

In December 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out again: "There are still serious shortcomings in our propaganda work. Chief among these is our failure to propagate the four cardinal principles actively, confidently, and with good results, and to effectively combat the fallacious ideas opposing them. Indeed, there is ideological confusion among some of our comrades. For example, some hold that adherence to the four cardinal principles hampers emancipation of minds, that the strengthening of the socialist legal system hinders socialist democracy, and that well-founded criticism of wrong ideas is at variance with the 'double-hundred' policy, and so on."

In July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: On the ideological front, "a more important problem at present, I think, is laxity, weakness, and fear of criticizing wrong trends. As soon as you criticize something, you are accused of brandishing a big stick. The weapon of criticism must not be abandoned."

With regard to relations between the four cardinal principles and the "double-hundred" policy on the one hand, and between stability, unity, vividness, and vigor on the other, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "Will a demand for stability and unity impede the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom? The answer is no. We must always stick to the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. However, this does not mean that letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend will harm the general situation of stability and unity. If we say that the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend may disregard stability and unity, this means we misunderstand and use the policy indiscriminately. What we pursue is socialist, not capitalist, democracy. Therefore, upholding stability and unity and the four cardinal principles is completely in line with upholding the 'double-hundred' policy. We want stability and unity, and we also want vividness and vigor. It was not easy to win a situation of vividness and vigor. It developed with the development of the situation of stability and unity. Under our socialist system, these two kinds of things are unified. Fundamentally speaking, they do not and must not conflict with each other. If, at a certain time or concerning certain problems, the situation of vividness and vigor conflicts with that of stability and unity, what should we do? Under the condition that stability and unity are not impaired, the situation of vividness and vigor should be materialized."

Comrade Dwng Xiaoping particularly stressed that criorts must be made to strengthen party discipline. He said: "It is not permitted to wantenly spread the views of distrusting, being dissatisfied with, and opposing the party's line, guiding principles, and policies." He added: "If a party let its wembers freely express their individual views and act completely in accordance with their own personal desires, it is impossible for the party to have a unified will and combat effectiveness. It is also impossible for the party to accomplish its tasks smoothly. We should therefore stick to and improve the party leadership. Party discipline should be strictly observed and greatly strengthened. In accordance with the stigulations contained in the pary Constitution, organizations at all levels and all party members must subordinate their actions to organizations at the higher level. In particularly, they must keep in line with the party Central Committee politically. Today, this is particularly important. Disciplinary action will be taken by the party to punish those who violate this. This should be regarded as a focal point for the party's discipline inspection work. Writers, artists, and ideological and theoretical workers among our party sembers should, first of all, be requested to observe party discipline. Today, many problems have occurred inside our party. If party members fail to observe discipline, how can they lead the masses?"

Comrade Deng Xiaoping hopes that comrades working in the departments of propaganda, education, theory, literature, and art exert their joint efforts in various aspects to reclize the situation of stability and unity. He pointed out: "There is no doubt that as long as work in these departments is effectively carried out, it will play a very great role in ensuring, protecting, and developing the situation of stability and unity. If major deviations occur, they will abet the development of unstable factors." He also hopes that newspapers and periodicals will extensively propagate the four cardinal principles, and pointed out: "We should make our party's newspapers and periodicals ideological centers for the stability and unity of the whole country. Newspapers, periodicals, broadcasters, and television should regard as their regular and basic task the work of promoting stability and unity and enhancing the socialist consciousness of youth."

What I have introduced above are the parts of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" that deal with upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. To thoroughly grasp and appreciate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on these 'assues, it is necessary to seriously rest dy the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization shows that the failure of certain comrades to take a firm and clear-cut stand and attitude in opposing bourgeois liberalization is closely linked to their failure to seriously study and appreciate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's relevant expositions. It is now therefore extremely essential to restudy the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

BO YIBO ON IMPROVING EDUCATION AMONG CPC MEMBERS

HK180549 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Bo Yibo (5631 0001 3134): "Presevere in Stepping Up Education in Basic Knowledge About the Party" -- "Article victen by Comrade Bo Yibo as a preface to a book entitled 'Party Member's Handbook'"]

[Text] Our party is now a big party with a membership of over 40 million, leading the nation's socialist modernization program. The CPC Central Committee has pointed out on numerous occasions that in the new historical period it is necessary to attach importance to and step up ideological education among all party members and to consolidate the party on the basis of education. [paragraph continues]

This provides an important guarantee for upholding and improving party leadership. The 12th National Party Congress decided to carry out nationwide party rectification in 3 years' time. This represents an all-round consolidation of the ideology, work style, discipline, and organization of party organizations at all levels on the basis of in-depth education among party members. The current party rectification has scored great successes and accumulated some valuable experience in party building. It has exercised an important influence, and will certainly continue to play an important role, in upholding and improving party leadership and promoting the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Since the 3d Flenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, by setting things to rights and emancipating minds, our party has restored, upheld, and developed the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, implemented it in all fields of endeavor of the party and the state, and put forward a series of major principles and policies, such as opening up to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy, and reforming the economic and political structures, thus giving great play to the scientific spirit and creative force of Marxism. The party's fine traditions are being carried forward, the party's work style is improving, and the nationwide socialist modernization program centering on economic construction is developing in a steady, stable, and sound way. This is a principal aspect. It should be soberly noted, however, that under the new historical conditions of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration, some negative phenomena have also emerged in the party and social life and some of them are fairly serious. These negative phenomena include economic crimes, the unhealthy practices of taking advantage of one's position and powers to seek personal gain, bureaucratism marked by serious irresponsibility, and the trend of bourgeois liberalism that has emerged among a small number of people. In light of this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other central leading comrades promptly pointed out and repeatedly stressed that, in upholding the four cardinal principles, it is necessary to crack down on economic crimes while opening up to the outside world, to simultaneously grasp the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and to oppose the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalism and the growth and corrosion of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, thus greatly enhancing the understanding of all party comrades and unifying their thinking. In short, the Marxist policies of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration must be unswervingly implemented and all negative phenomena within the party must be unswervingly overcome This is our party's general principle in guiding the four and eliminated. modernizations and party building.

Ideologically, the most fundamental and effective method of overcoming and eliminating the negative phenomena within the party is to unremittingly step up ideological education among party members, to continuously enhance their ability to resist and oppose all decadent ideas, unhealthy trends, and evil practices, and to improve their ideological and political quality so that they can become people with lofty ideas, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. The resolution on the guiding principles for the building of socialist spiritual civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has set new and higher requirements on the duties of party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members in the building of spiritual civilization and on stepping up ideological education among party members. All party members and party cadres should conscientiously put them into practice.

Ours is a ruling Marxist party which has been in power for 37 years.

The historical experience, both positive and negative, over the past 37 years proves that the key to successfully leading the people of the whole country in various construction fields, lifting ourselves as quickly as possible out of poverty, which is left over from the past, building a prosperous country, and bringing a richer and happy life to the people lies in constantly improving party leadership. To attain this aim, first, we must naturally be good at combining the basic tenets of Marxism with the reality in China and formulate correct lines, principles, and policies in keeping with China's conditions. All correct lines, principles, and policies come from the practice of the masses and should be implemented by the broad masses of the people through the influence and mobilization of the vast numbers of party members with their exemplary actions. This makes it necessary for party members to have a fine quality, including ideological and political consciousness, scientific and cultural levels, and professional competence. If a Communist Party member has lofty communist ideals and firm beliefs, a strong party spirit, noble ethics, and a strict sense of organization and discipline, he will have a powerful spiritual pillar and motivating force in study, work, and life, enabling him to overcome all difficulties, to stand the tests of success and setback, to correctly exercise the powers given by the people, to maintain close contact with the masses, and to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. In short, he will be able to consistently and wholeheartedly serve the people and fight for the communist cause all his life. It is not easy to train ourselves into such worthy communists with such noble ideological and political consciousness. It needs protracted tempering in revolutionary practice, constant education in the party's fine traditions and in the basic knowledge about the party, and frequent and conscious theoretical education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Deng Ziaoping recently pointed out: "Marxism should develop. We never regard Marxism as dogma, but should integrate the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the reality in China and put forward our policies. It is precisely for this reason that we can win victories. We are still upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Here, there are both inheritance and development. In building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we are genuinely upholding Marxism-Leninism." The theory of Marxism-Leninism is a guide to action for us communists rather than dogma. Through education about the party's basic theories and rudiments, all party members, particularly party officials, should be able to deepen the understanding of their importance and put them to action.

It is necessary for all party members, especially new ones, to know the history of the international communist movement and that of our party and to understand that building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a necessary stage in realizing the highest ideals of communism and that to struggle for this is to struggle for the party's highest ideals. They should also know the party's nature, program, lines, and policies, the rights and obligations of party members, the organization, system, and discipline of the party, and so on. They should enhance their understanding on all these points and put them into practice under the guidance of Marxism. Whether in the current party rectification or after it, party organizations at all levels should frequently organize party members in conscientiously studying the basic knowledge about the party in light of the practical ideological work conditions of the organizations and their members. They should regard this as a long-term important measure for consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification and strengthening party building in the new period.

At present, party organizations at all levels are strengthening their own building to suit the needs of the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Especially when party rectification at the grass-roots levels is still going on in the rural areas and the cities, all localities urgently hope that comrades in the organization departments and the editing and publication departments will enthusiastically and conscientiously write some popular and appropriate educational materials on party members' basic knowledge. I believe that the "Party Member's Handbook: published by the Huaxia Publishing House will be able to play its proper role in helping the vast numbers of party members enhance their consciousness and strengthen their party spirit.

FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS PRC STUDENT PROTESTERS

WA211346 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Jan 87 pp 100-102

[Interview with two student leaders at Beijing University by DER SPIEGEL resident correspondent Stefan Simon; "Blood Must be Sacrificed for Democracy" -- date not specified; student names altered by DER SPIEGEL for security reasons]

[Text] (SPIEGEL) Holding demonstrations and carrying placards, protesting students, angered by official reporting, are burning newspapers. Is your protest the beginning of a new Cultural Revolution?

(Chen) No. Back then it was question of conflicts directed from above between factions and party lines. What we are calling for is a democracy. The Cultural Revolution that began 20 years ago was a dispute between Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Liu Shaoqi.

(Li) The point of departure today is different. The reason is a new one -- it's a question of our freedom, freedom of the press and opinion, of human rights. In addition to that, there's the struggle against what we see as a particularly rotten bureaucracy which is impeding reforms and setting limits on human freedom.

(SPIEGEL) The party press is accusing you of advocating bourgeois liberalization. The PEOPLE'S DAILY has been threatening for the first time in years the need for class struggle. Older intellectuals are very intimidated by this.

(Chen) That's the same old Communist Party tune. By hinting at the Cultural Revolution they want to intimidate people and put pressure on the students. Of course, the Cultural Revolution is not going to recur, but they have been using the fear of this to suppress the movement. Back then it all started at Beijing University.

(SPIEGEL) The government maintains that the student protests were instigated by Taiwanese agents and that the university students were incited by Voice of America broadcasts.

(Chen) That's utter nonsense. Chinese students are not stupid and don't let themselves be so easily seduced. With accusations like that it's mainly simple folk who are meant to be conned.

(SPIEGEL) Apparently, though, not without some success. People at large have been mainly irritated by the demonstrations.

(Li) They've been duped by the official press. The papers have only been reporting on the negative effects and not the positive results of the demonstrations.

(SPIEGEL) Have there really been any?

- (Li) Yes, some things have changed in the people's consciousness which can't just be blotted out. The seed has been sown.
- (SPIEGEL) The party has been accusing you primarily of sowing dissention, endangering solidarity and stability, and violations of the "four cardinal principles" (adherance to the people's democratic dictatorship; to the leading role of the party; to Marxist-Leninism and to the ideas of Mao Zedong.
- (Li) You can put down anyone with that kind of cliche. As a matter of fact, most students' demands are not aimed in that direction at all. It's only a question of overcoming certain mistakes and of letting the forces of socialism evolve. More reforms and -- most important in this regard -- combatting the bureaucracy are our themes.
- (Chen) I disagree. To my mind, the four cardinal principles are the main stumbling block for the state and the party. If they were eliminated, our country could develop much more quickly. Marxism is actually a progressive theory, but it has been usurped by the bureaucracy. The party leadership amounts to a one-party dictatorship; its goal is autocracy.
- (SPEIGEL) Is a multiparty state in China even conceivable?
- (Chen) No question of it, at least within the next few decades.
- (Li) But that's not even the question at the moment the issue is really the long, traditional influence of fuedalism. What this means is simply this: The party decides and that's the end of it. We young people, however, who profess democratic principles, believe that the party is wrong on this point.
- (Chen) Yes, even the China of the 1980's is still the continuation of feudalism. After 1949, all that happened was that everything got decked out in socialist clothes. From feudalism straight to socialism that's a calf that dropped too early. The party is still subject to the will of one person. Right now Deng Xiaoping is in the limelight and everything runs according to his wishes. In Mao's time everything ran according to his will. What's the old saying: "Wolf or tiger which is worse?" Hu Yaobang? Collective leadership or whatever, no matter how you look at it, it's still going to be the same thing.
- (SPEIGEL) Is there any alternative to the present course?
- (Li) No. Only when the older cadres have been gradually replaced by younger, educated ones can anything change. And that's not so simple since most of the younger people have been chosen by the older cadres. Beijing's deputy mayor, Chen Haosu, the son of fomer Marshal Chen Yi, is a university graduate and a very promising chip off the old block. This is what our future leadership cadres have got to be like.
- (Chen) That's why I'm pleased anytime one of the oldtimers dies. Every time that happens, it means that a piece of old tradition is buried.
- (Li) That's going a little too far for my tastes. When you look at things from the perspective of the reforms, the concepts of the old revolutionaries may seem out of date, but they also still have historical merit. Change has got to come in stages. That's why we're not demanding a multiparty system. That would be unrealistic. We instead want basic democratic freedoms. What all Chinese really want is a struggle against the bureaucracy.
- (SPEIGEL) This demand is not exactly new. Why the rush to the streets for it?
- (Li) I'd like to explain how it came to that. It began in Anhui Province.

CHINA

Two delegates were to be sent to the People's Congress from the polytechnic university there. But these delegates were not elected; they were chosen by the university administration. When the students learned about this, they stated that these people could in no way represent their interests. We still have no democratic rights, they complained; we have no voting rights. At first there was no public outcry, but there were hot debates among the students.

(SPIEGEL) That was in early December. How did the movement spread to Shanghai's universities?

(Li) With a lecture by Professor Fang Lizhi of the Hefei University, who was visiting Shanghai's Tongji University. The situation was already tense because the Shanghai police had been less than gentle with people attending a rock concert. They had locked up six young people and the local press had branded them as rowdies.

Professor Fang had also stood up for democratic reforms in the face of Vice Premier Wan Li. During a discussion in Beijing, Wan Li had stated: "I have already granted you enough freedom and democracy." At that point Fang struck the table with his fist and said: "What do you mean, enough democracy? It was the people who made you vice premier. It's not up to any single person to hand out democracy."

(SPIEGEL) And yet Wan Li is regarded as a liberal reformer.

(Chen) If he had thought about it, he would probably not have put it that way. But from Wan Li's language you can see the way the government thinks. It doesn't really mean that he's stupid, only that he lacks democratic consciousness. And Professor Fang has since been dropped from the party.

(SPIEGEL) Why did the demonstrations then spread to Beijing University?

(Li) In part because of the demonstrations in Shanghai. As early as the fall of 1985 the students had been protesting the economic invasion by the Japanese. There was also the issue of the university reforms.

(SPIEGEL) Who organized the demonstrations?

(Chen) No one. They were spontaneous.

(SPIEGEL) But how were the students informed of what was happening in other cities? The press had not been reporting anything about these events.

(Chen) The student organizations made contact with each other.

(SPIEGEL) But they're under the control of the party.

(Li) Actually yes, but there are both the official student organizations and alongside them the underground groups. In principle, the party does run the Communist Party Youth Federation, and the student organization is supposed to support it. The official groups organize dances and cultural events, but no one would dare take part in political discussions. There are other groups for this purpose.

(SPIEGEL) Do the children of senior party cadres play a leading role?

(Chen) Do you know what they are in the eyes of the masses? Shit! No one can stand them.

(SPIEGEL) Have any of your demands from the demonstrations in recent weeks been met?

- (Li) Unfortunately, no. On the contrary, the government has simply drawn the reins in tighter. The Beijing Municipal Government has passed a 10-point ordinance....
- (SPIEGEL) [interrupting]...new regulations governing demonstrations.
- (Chen) Exactly. This decree is designed -- there's really no other way to put it -- to suppress student demonstrations.
- (SPEIGEL) Have the demonstrations really had any effect?
- (Chen) Let me put it this way: They had to be held so that people who normally would never think about such demands would wake up and become aware of them. Otherwise, such ideas would never occur to them.
- (SPIEGEL) Scarcely 2 percent of the 2 million Chinese university students took part in the demonstrations, according to a recent statement by Deputy Minister of Education He Dongchang. The students make up only a very small part of the population. Why is the protest so isolated?
- (Chen) Of course the students in China -- compared to the mass of 800 million peasants -- make up only a tiny minority. But can you say for this reason that their demands are not progressive? Naturally the government will say that the students do not represent the whole of the Chinese people.
- (SPIEGEL) Do they, in fact?
- (Li) They at least speak for the educated levels.
- (SPIEGEL) Why aren't the workers and peasants demonstrating with you? Are they not in favor of democracy?
- (Li) There's a lack of democratic consciousness in China across the whole country. Even among university students it's not very widespread. Most of them are just as backward as the workers and peasants.
- (Chen) That's true, because in China there is a policy of keeping the people in the dark. Uneducated people only think about making ends meet.
- (Li) Why didn't the working class in Beijing join the demonstrations? They don't have the nerve. I don't mean that they lag behind us in political consciousness; they do, after all, have their own concrete experiences and impressions. They just express themselves differently.
- (SPIEGEL) Neither have any intellectuals made common cause with the students.
- (Li) They know what's going on but they're keeping their mouths shut. They know that the student demands are justified, but they're afraid to say anything. They were persecuted during the Cultural Revolution. They know how the party can deal with people.
- (SPIEGEL) The party didn't just begin to react with repression in recent weeks. The democracy movement in 1979 was suppressed; representatives of the "Beijing Spring" were arrested and sentenced. One of its spokesmen, Wei Jingsheng, is still in prison
- (Li) The people have already forgotten them.
- (SPIEGEL) You're not afraid that the same thing will happen to you?

- (Chen) Blood will have to be sacrificed for democracy.
- (SPIEGEL) That sounds very much like stage heroics.
- (Chen) But it's true. In difficult time, individuals will have to sacrifice themselves. If no one sheds his own blood, the people will not awaken. One alone will not suffice.
- (Li) Students have stood in the front ranks in every historical movement. It is not that they have nothing to fear, but they are independent. They have no fixed place in society and can pursue their ideas out of principle.
- (Chen) Put differently, they are selfless. As the old proverb says: A newborn calf does not fear the tiger.
- (SPIEGEL) But it could soon be led to slaughter. What will happen to the 24 students who were temporarily arrested?
- (Chen) They're not having an easy time. A career or acceptance into the party will be impossible. Go abroad to study? They can forget about that!
- (SPIEGEL) Examinations have just begun at the universities, and after that there is a 4-week spring break. Does that mean the end of the student revolt?
- (Chen) Part of the path will be behind us, but not the movement.
- (Li) The current movement is the result of years of evolution. Educated Chinese have been asking themselves for a long time: Where is China headed? They all believe that there is no future, that the state is finished. In addition, there are the problems of everyday existence, of inflation. Our movement is the concentrated expression of widespread dissatisfaction.
- (SPIEGEL) Do the reforms of the pragmatists surrounding Deng Xiaoping not go far enough?
- (Li) Not nearly far enough.
- (SPIEGEL) What do you think of Deng?
- (Li) Of all the leading figures in the party, he is the wisest and most progressive, but he's not absolutely the best. Measured against the ideas we hold in our hearts, he has not achieved much. The right man for China is still lacking.
- (SPIEGEL) If democratic elections were to be held in China tomorrow, would Deng win?
- (Li) Of course. After all, there aren't any other candidates. But the times have changed. China needs new people. We can't go along using the method: Prescribe a new medicine, but use the old ingredients.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY LEADERSHIP IN UNIVERSITIES

HK170509 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Party Leadership Cannot Be Removed in Running Universities in a Democratic Way"]

[Text] A high degree of democracy is one of the great goals of socialism. [paragraph continues]

Without doubt, to push forward with the democratization of all of social life, including the implementation of democratic principles in the teaching and administrative work of the universities and colleges, has been the consistent stand of our party. The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," published in May 1985, clearly pointed out that universities and colleges must "strengthen democratic administration and democratic supervision." In fact, it is under the correct leadership of the party that the work of running universities and colleges in a democratic way has made steady progress over the past few years.

When he was vice president of the University of Science and Technology of China, Fang Lizhi, who advocated bourgeois liberalization, also waved the banner of "running universities in a democratic way" and put forward his own so-called ideology for running a university, which was "science, democracy, creation, and independence." Taken literally, the stand of "running universities in a democratic way" advocated by Fang Lizhi is almost the same as the stand of running universities in a democratic way advocated by our party. You talk about democracy, I also talk about democracy. This can easily cheat some young students who lack social experience and the ability to distinguish between right and wrong. However, if we look at the contents of the two stands, we find that they differ greatly in nature. What Fang Lizhi wanted was to pass off fish eyes as pearls. The fundamental difference is that Fang Lizhi wanted to remove the party's leadership in running universities in a democratic way.

Socialist universities and colleges are the places where the socialist cause trains its successors. What is the purpose of the state and people providing funds to the universities and colleges? The purpose is to train generation after generation of various types of qualified personnel who love the party, socialism, the motherland, and the people, and who have modern scientific and cultural knowledge, lofty ideals, and discipline, that is, qualified personnel who are both red and expert. This is where our universities and colleges differ from the universities and colleges in old China and those in the Western capitalist countries. This is also the key to running well socialist universities and colleges with Chinese characteristics. It is entirely impossible to train students who are both red and expert without the leadership of the party and the government. However, the "ideology for running a university" that Fang Lizhi advocated was "independence"; that is, "universities and colleges should be independent of the government." Fang preached: "The government should provide funds for us to run universities. However, the style and content of the universities and colleges, the standards of the students, and the type of qualified scientific personnel to be trained should be decided by the universities and colleges themselves." According to his "ideology for running a university," our universities would become independent kingdoms of bourgeois liberalization which get funds from the state and the people but which are not controlled by the state and the people. How outrageous!

The stand of "zunning universities and colleges in a democratic way" advocated by Fang Lizhi actually means carrying out bourgeois liberalization in the universities and colleges. He once tried his best to create a "model" in the University of Science and Technology of China. Some people asked: "It has been learned that the University of Science and Technology is now implementing the advanced management methods of the West, or something like 'Westernization.' Will you please comment on this?" Fang Lizhi answered: "The University of Science and Technology is still experimenting with its management methods. We advocate at least some ideological freedom.... In our university, at least, we can speak without restrictions, and you can publish some small newspapers without restrictions. As for the students, we have abolished the 'political instructor system'...." [paragraph continues]

Fang Lizhi's "Westernization" experiment and abolition of the political instructor system in the University of Science and Technology have at least partially expelled and weakened the party's leadership and the ideological and political work of the proletariat. They have poisoned some young students with the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. The disturbance recently staged by some students of the University of Science and Technology clearly shows the serious consequences caused by the stand of "running universities in a democratic way" advocated by Fang Lizhi.

In a speech addressed to the university students in 1985, Fang Lizhi said: "I feel that the students of the University of Science and Technology have a weak point. Let me put it frankly: It is that the students of the University of Science and Technology are not active enough, because you have shown no sign of 'making trouble.'" Is it true that Fang Lizhi brazenly sowed dissension between the students and the party, and incited the students to make trouble?

The crucial point of the stand of "running universities in a democratic way" advocated by Fang Lizhi was to try to have our universities and colleges break away from the party's leadership and deviate from the socialist road under the pretense of "democracy," so as to prevent party and government educational policies from being implemented. What he wanted was actually to run universities and colleges using bourgeois liberalization. The significance in dissecting Fang Lizhi's "ideology for running universities" lies in that we can see through the vulcanized copper which passes itself off as gold. Last year, our paper reported, without analysis, a series of measures in "running universities in a democratic way" adopted by the University of Science and Technology of China, which was then under the erroneous ideological influence of Fang Lizhi, thus objectively playing an inglorious role. We will learn a lesson from this.

The University of Science and Technology of China is a world-renowned higher learning institution founded by our party. Over the past 20-odd years, the broad masses of teaching staff and students have been working very hard to train qualified personnel and carry out scientific research, and have made great contributions to the socialist cause and also created some fine traditions. Fang Lizhi's interference is only a short interlude in the history of the University of Science and Technology. We firmly believe that after clearing away the interference of bourgeois liberalization, the teaching staff and students of the University of Science and Technology will unite more closely around the party and will certainly be able to create new experiences in running universities with socialist democracy.

STUDENT UNREST DELAYS EDUCATIONAL REFORM

HK151044 Beijing ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1321 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Report: "Student Unrest in China Slows Down the Progress in Educational Reform"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- According to a report from Beijing, this year's student enrollment plan of universities and colleges will not be affected by student unrest. The total number of students recruited will be slightly higher than last year's 600,000.

The officials concerned said: The State Educational Commission hopes that various localities will make efforts to improve the conditions for running colleges and universities and to strengthen the management of dormitories and canteens in particular. [paragraph continues]

Before setting up a new university or college, the relevant plans must be examined and approved beforehand, according to rules and regulations. Those universities and colleges that do not have the necessary conditions for development must be discontinued.

It has been revealed that student unrest has slowed down progress in educational structural reform. An all-round reform was originally planned to be fully implemented this year in colleges and universities throughout the country, which included changing the grant-in-aid system into a scholarship and loan system, [word indistinct] the practice of arranging jobs for graduates in a unified way, and so on. All these measures are attempts to thoroughly abolish the practice of the "iron rice bowl" and "eating out of the same big pot" in the mainland's educational system. The new plan for educational structural reform will be approved at an educational meeting to be held after the Spring Festival.

It is the main task of university students for this year to strengthen their ideological work, including their politial study in the universities. The examination on politics for postgraduate students, which had been abolished, has now been restored.

Job assignments for this year's university graduates will not be affected, but obstruction might come from the units offering the jobs. It has been reported that some enterprises have explicitly announced: "University graduates who have failed to uphold the four cardinal principles will not be welcomed."

Detailed rules and regulations governing students studying abroad are being worked out. It is expected that the policy of opening up to the outside world will remain unchanged.

SCIENTISTS HAIL ACTION AGAINST FANG LIZHI

OW150143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 13 Jan 87

[By reporter Zhang Jimin]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a forum held today, some scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences expressed their support for the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to reshuffle the leading group of the China University of Science and Technology. They held that disciplinary measures taken against individuals found deviating from the four cardinal principles are absolutely necessary. They proposed that combating bourgeois liberalization is an important task in strengthening the building of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Yan Dongsheng, secretary of the leading party group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a materials scientist, said: Fang Lizhi made mistakes for a long time. The leading party group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences talked to him in 1985 and criticized his mistakes. He admitted violating the four cardinal principles to the party organization, but he still persisted in advocating bourgeois liberalization among students. On the day after his return from a road in November 1986, he went to Jiaotong and Tongji Universities in Shanghai to continue advocating bourgeois liberalization. Fang Lizhi was a Communist Party member, but his words and deeds were completely devoid of the basic qualities of a Communist Party member. He should be dealt with in accordance with the principles prescrived in the par. Constitution.

In his talk, zoologist Zhang Zhiyi expressed resolute support for the decision of the CFC Central Committee and the State Council to reshuffle the leading group of the China University of Science and Technology. He said: Fang Lizhi was vice president of the Science and Technology University, but he advocated "total Westernization" for China and negated socialism at the sacrifice of national pride. How can a nation without pride earn the respect of others?

Acoustics scientist Ma Dayou said: Fang Lizhi was a Communist Party member, but he opposed the Communist Party and socialism. This was an act that could not be tolerated by the party Constitution. I resolutely support the party Central Committee's severe handling of his case. Atmospheric physicist Ye Duzheng said: Only by upholding the four cardinal principles will we be able to realize the four modernizations. "Total Westernization" will not work in China. As Chinese, we should be determined to build our motherland into a socialist country with Chinese characteristics. We should draw a lesson from some people advocating bourgeois liberalization and strengthen our ideological and political work.

Other scientists who also spoke at the forum were Huang Kun, Zeng Qingcun, Li Tongji, Li Minhua, Wang Eezhao, Zhou Mingzhen, and Wu Rukang.

These scientists attended the forum at the invitation of KEXUE BAO [SCIENCE JOURNAL].

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS LIMITATIONS ON FREEDOM

HK190408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chines, 16 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Yang Ming (2799 2494): "Freedom and Its Limits"]

[Text] Liberty, what a beautiful word!

"Life is precious, and love is still more so, but for liberty, both can be given:"
These lines by Petofi, the Hungarian patriotic poet, have inspired the people of many
countries, including the Chinese, in their struggle against the autocratic rule of the
exploiting classes and for national independence and freedom.

In this land of ours, the CPC led the people of all nationalities throughout the country in going through all kinds of difficulties and struggles in bloody battles, and eventually won the victory of the people's democratic revolution. Following that, we basically realized the socialist transformation of the ownership system, thus opening up a wide field for the Chinese people to enjoy their freedom and rights.

Marxism, to which we adhere, regards the development of human freedom as an important criterion for social development. When the Italian Guiseppe Canepa asked, Engels said: "Aside from the following quotation from 'The Communist Manifesto,' I cannot find another more suitable: 'In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.'" ("To Guiseppe Canepe," in "Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 39, p 189) Freedom will be fully developed in communist society. [paragraph continues]

China is at present in the primary phase of socialism, with the building of democracy barely just beginning, and the development of democracy will take a rather long course. With the development of socialism and the realization of communism in the future, freedom will develop to the full and arrive at the level referred to by Marx and Engels.

Without studying the implications of freedom, some people take it to mean: "Everyone should decide his own actions freely," and "I will say whatever I want to say, and do whatever I choose." This is a misunderstanding of freedom.

The struggle for freedom first emerged in the Roman slave society, and the Spartacus uprising serves as an example. However, liberty as a political slogan was first proposed by bourgeois enlightenment thinkers. What was liberty in their minds? Montesquieu, the French Enlightenment thinker said: "Political freedom does not mean doing whatever one chooses. In any country, that is, in any society in which the law exists, freedom can only be: A person can do whatever he should, but he should not be forced to do what he should not do." He also said: "Freedom means the right to do all that the law permits; but if a citizen is capable of doing what the law forbids, he will no longer be free. This is because other people will have the same right to do so." ("On the Spirit of the Law" Vol I, p 154) Therefore, we can see that freedom certainly does not mean doing as one wishes. Freedom is conditional, with limits. Of course, Montesquieu's explanation was stamped with class limitation. In croitalist society, freedom can only exist within the realm of the bourgeois law.

Regarding the limitations and boundaries of freedom, Marx's explanation has shaken off bourgeois limitations. He said: "Liberty, therefore, is the right to do everything that harms no one else. The limits within which anyone can act without harming someone else are defined by the law, just as the boundary between two fields is determined by a boundary post." ("On the Jewish Question" in "Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol I, p 438) This means that the free activities of anyone person should not harm or impede the interests, rights, and freedom of someone else. Whether the interests, rights, and freedom of someone else. Whether the interests, rights, and freedom of someone else are harmed or impeded should be defined by the law. Therefore, if anyone wants to enjoy freedom, he must first observe the law based on this principle. Those who show contempt for or violate the law shall not enjoy freedom. If we should allow those who violate the law, namely, who impede the freedom of others and public interests, to enjoy freedom, then anyone can impede the freedom of others and public interests. In the end, nobody can enjoy freedom.

To guarantee that all people enjoy rights and freedom, the socialist Constitution and law have defined the boundary of freedom, thus guaranteeing the freedom and rights of every individual. The existing PRC Constitution explicitly stipulates: "Citizens enjoy the rights stipulated in the Constitution and the law. At the same time, they must perform the obligations stipulated in the Constitution and the law." The rights and obligations of citizens are identical. The basic obligations of citizens stipulated in the Constitution include observing the Constitution and the law, observing labor discipline, observing public order, and showing respect for social ethics. Anyone who wants to enjoy his rights must perform these obligations and should not violate what is stipulated in the Constitution and the law.

REMMIN RIBAO, JIEFANG RIBAO CRITICIZE WRITER

OW181556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 CMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Today's Beijing-based "PEOPLE'S DAILY" and Shanghai-based "LIBERATION DAILY" all published articles criticising Wang Ruowang for spreading bourgeois liberal ideas in China in opposition to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership by the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Wang, a writer and literary critic, had been a Communist Party member for 50 years and was recently expelled from the party.

The articles quote speeches he has made in public since 1979 and especially after 1985, and point out that the essence of what he advocated is total Westernization, [the] capitalist road, and mult-partite politics, which run counter to the Communist Party Constitution and the socialist modernization program.

At a meeting of students and faculty members of the Shanghai Tongji University, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" article says he claimed: "I will defend bourgeois liberalization. That is what I want. If I am not given freedom, I will fight for it."

At a national meeting in Hangzhou, he said that China should not only import technology but also the theories and ideology of capitalism. "To import science and technology without introducing ideology amounts to nothing just like importing hardware without importing software," the article quotes him as saying.

Both articles quote him as saying "capitalism is what present China needs and needs urgently. We overstepped this stage and we can go back to make up for the missed stage."

The articles say that it is very clear what he wanted is the abolition of the socialist system and total Westernization, pointing out that Wang lacks elementary knowledge of history, though he was a Communist Party member for half a century.

The articles recall that over the past decade and more, many people with lofty ideals tried but failed to seek truth from the West for saving the country and the nation, and the Chinese people did not find a way out until the success of the Russian October revolution which gave birth to the first socialist country in the world, and even the forerunner of China's bourgeois democratic revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen, regarded Russia as "his teacher."

The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" article quotes late chairman Mao Zedong as saying that "there are bourger's republics in foreign lands, but China cannot have a bourgeois republic because she is a country suffering under imperialist oppression. The only way is through a people's republic led by the working class."

Only through de ades of hard struggle, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, have made China, once semi-feudal and semi-colonial, an independent socialist country with initial prosperity. The fact shows that only socialism can save China, the article says.

The article says that socialism is a process and that it has been an arduous task for the Chinese people to turn this large country, without going through the stage of capitalism, into a socialist country which is now on its way to modernization.

"We have done much to eliminate the influence of feudalism, promote democracy, and introduce advanced technology from the developed countries, and we shall continue to do so," the article says. "But we shall never allow anyone to attempt to negate the socialist system and totally introduce capitalism."

The articles also point out that by openly advocating "multi-partite politics," Wang has violated both the party and state Constitutions.

The articles say that established leadership by the Communist Party in China is not to be negated, adding that the political reform now going on in that country, like the economic reform, is self-perfection of the socialist system but not a complete change of the political system, let alone the weakening and abolition of the leading role by the Communist Party.

The articles point out that the multi-partite system appears democratic but it does not represent the interests of the laboring people, and the introduction of such a system into China will only lead to chaos and splits.

The "LIBERATION DAILY" says that under the present political system in China, the Communist Party is in the leading position while the non-communist parties are its partners of cooperation, and that this system brings the positive role of all parties into play and should therefore be continued.

RENMIN RIBAO Criticism

HK190655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Zhang Zhenlu (1728 2182 7120): "See the Essence of Bourgeois Liberalizaton From Wang Ruowang's Remarks"]

[Text] Since Wang Ruowang has forfeited his qualifications as a Communist Party member bu opposing the four cardinal principles, advocating bourgeois liberalization, and violating the program, Constitution, and discipline of the party and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," it is very necessary to expel him from the party organizationally. It is also quite important to seriously criticize his erroneous remarks ideologically.

"Forefather of Bourgeois Liberalization" [subhead]

We do not wrong Wang Ruowang at all if we say that he advocates bourgeois liberalization. At a meeting of teachers and students at Shanghai Tongji University, he said: "I do not mind if you say that I, Wang Ruowang, engage in liberalization. I think it is fine." At a meeting of teachers and students at the Shanghai Institute of Urban Construction, he even said: "No wonder people have some complaints about me, saying that Wang Ruowang is the forefather of bourgeois liberalization. I am honored to have this reputation and do not feel any embarrassment." In a speech at "Nanyuan" Literary Society in Shanghai, he openly asserted: "I want to speak in defense of bourgeois liberalization. Liberalization is precisely what I want. If freedom is not given me, I will fight for it."

On the question of whether or not Wang Ruowang is the "forefather of bourgeois liberalization," since I have not looked into his family tree, I dare not make improper comments. However, it is entirely true that he is so infatuated with bourgeois liberalization that he goes about selling the idea.

What actually is bourgeois liberalization, which has made Wang Ruowang so crazy that he is never bored with it? At the Second Hangzhou Forum on the "New Technological Revolution and Structural Reform," he said: "The main points of capitalism are free economy, free life, democracy, and freedom." "We cannot compare with the United States in democratic politics, including elections." At the meeting of teachers and students at the Shanghai Institute of Urban Construction, he also said: "Science and technology can be introduced from abroad, but capitalist ideas, theories, and ideology should not be introduced because they are pollutive. How should we approach this issue? I think they should also be introduced. Capitalist science and technology are not isolated, but are brought about by the ideology and the ideological basis there. If we introduce only science and technology but not the ideology, it is like importing computer hardware without its software. It is empty."

He made it very clear. Bourgeois liberalization, for which Wang Ruowang has the greatest esteem, means indiscriminately copying all capitalist stuff. This represents a very good education for our comrades, particularly the young students. Do not think that bourgeois liberalization is a pure fabrication and is nonexistent. Has not Wang Ruowang openly claimed: "Liberalization is precisely what I want?" Moreover, the so-called liberalization is not abstract democracy and freedom but is pure and simple capitalist stuff.

Engaging in Bourgeois Liberalization Will Inevitably Lead to Opposition of the Socialist System [subhead]

Some naive comrades will perhaps hold that those advocating liberalization want nothing but a little more democracy and freedom and that they will not oppose the socialist system and the four cardinal principles. If there are people thinking this way, they are really too naive. The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization" point out: "Bourgeois liberalization means negating the socialist system in favor of the capitalist one." In advocating mechanical copying and application of capitalist stuff, Wang Ruowang inevitably negates the socialist system. Only by discrediting the socialist system and talking as if it did not have a single redeeming feature is it possible to facilitate the mechanical copying and application of capitalist stuff.

Wang Ruowang has gone very far in negating the socialist system. He said: "Do we not want to practice socialism? We still have a vague and indistinct idea about the concepts of socialism. Some of them come from utopian socialism and many others are fabricated patterns.... This has led to our abnormal history in the past 36-37 years, that is, regarding utopian fantasy as a correct objective."

This is really an astonishing remark. More than 100 years after utopian socialism developed into scientific socialism, more than 60 years after the Soviet Union won a victory in the October Socialist Revolution, and 30 years after China won a victory in the New Democratic Revolution and then completed the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, unexpectedly there are still people telling a barefaced lie, vilifying socialism as "utopian fantasy." Perhaps it was a slip of the tongue! No. Wang Ruowang made this remark after careful consideration. He said: "According to Marx's analysin of the stages of social development, the entire society develops from the slave society, feudal society, capitalist society to the socialist society. [paragraph continues]

However, can such a big country as ours, with its several hundred million people, transcend the 200 years of history which it has taken some capitalist countries to enter the stage of capitalism, just because we have fought 20 years of guerrilla wars? If we can transcend this stage, I think this is in open violation of Marxism and is out-and-out subjective fantasy." What should we do if we do not transcend it? Since socialist China has come into being and grown up, we cannot make it return to the mother's womb. Thereupon, Wang Ruowang proposed the "mode of capitalist production," saying: "This is precisely what China urgently wants. This is the conclusion I have drawn after analyzing the protracted historical experience.... This is a step we must take. We have jumped over it, but we can turn around and make up the lessons we have missed."

Here, Wang Ruowang has forgotten the most rudimentary facts of history. Over the past 100 years and more, innumerable Chinese people with lofty ideals have sought from the West the truth about saving the nation and the people. Far from "transcending" capitalism, they wanted to learn from capitalism with one heart and one mind. In the end, however, everything they have tried has failed. Only after the Russians waged the October Revolution and founded the first socialist state in the world did the Chinese people succeed in finding their way out. Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of the bourgeois democratic revolution, shifted his position and raised the slogan "Take Russia as a Teacher." Summing up this historical period, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Although the bourgeois republic has been adopted in a foreign country, China should not adopt it, because China has been subject to imperialist oppression. The only path we should take is a people's republic led by the working class." After several decades of struggle waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, China has gradually developed from a semifeudal and semicolonial country to a prosperous, independent socialist state. Historical facts show that only socialism can save China.

Naturally, socialism represents a process of development. In such a big country as China, with a long feudal history, without experiencing a long stage of comprehensive development of capitalism, and with a backward economy and culture, it is extremely arduous to carry out socialist modernization. We should eliminate the pernicious influence of feudalism, develop socialist democracy, and learn from developed capitalist countries advanced science and technology, universally applicable economic and administrative management experience, and other useful aspects. We have done so and will continue to do so. However, we shall never allow people to negate the socialist system and to indiscriminately copy the capitalist production mode and ideology in the name of "turning around and making up the lessons we have missed." While dealing on the undesirability of rejecting advanced foreign science and culture, the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly pointed out: "We resolutely reject the capitalist ideological and social systems that defend oppression and exploitation, and we reject all the ugly and decadent aspects of capitalism." This is what every communist should bear in mind.

One Who Practices Bourgeois Liberalization Is Inevitably Opposed to Communist Party Leadership [subhead]

Being a veteran party member for decades, is Wang Ruowang opposed to party leadership? Yes. Those who practice bourgeois liberalization, that is, those who negate the socialist system and stand for the capitalist system, are all opposed to Communist Party leadership. This is determined by their pollitical stand and does not change with whether or not they are party members or with the length of their party standing.

Wang Ruowang used biting sarcasm to vilify the Communist Party and uglify its image. [paragraph continues]

He remarked that the Communist Party "is not even clear about the situation China itself is in." He spoke such nonsense as: "It is wrong to think that with Communist Party leadership, we can build socialism, exercise ownership by the whole people, practice equality, and be very happy."

Anyone with a certain conscience will acknowledge the fact that the Communist Party led the Chinese people in building a bright New China and in abolishing the exploiting system, that the livelihood of the people keeps improving, that the relationships between people are equal and friendly, and that the l billion people are carrying out socialist modernization in high spirits. Although the accomplishment of China's four modernizations still requires great efforts and there is still a big gap between China's economy and those of developed countries in the world, history has proved that without the leadership of the CPC, there would not have been New China and China's socialist modernization would not have been successful. What is more, socialist modernization is a target for endeavor explicitly put forward by the party. Both theory and practice have proved that the Communist Party is the core of leadership of the Chinese people in their four modernizations. But Wang Ruowang, bewildered by bourgeois liberalization, did not even acknowledge this fact.

To defame the party and attack its leadership, Wang Ruowang distorted and vilified the party's current policies. In his opinion, opposing spiritual pollution means "attacking intellectuals"; cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field is "persecution and infringement upon human rights"; the "office" in charge of such a crackdown is "even more terrible than the 'gang of four's office for purifying the class ranks'"; and the certain amount of taxes on the income of individual traders, households doing contract jobs, and specialized households are "exorbitant taxes" and "extorting money from them."

His purpose in vilifying the party and attacking the party's line, principles, and policies is to abolish party leadership. At a symposium on "social problems in the course of reforms" held by the Shanghai Society of Social Sciences, Wang Ruowang asked wilfully while talking about structural reform: "What is the situation of the party since reform? Please allow me to air my views in a more open and relaxed manner. Multiparty politics needs to be exercised." He maintained that this was the "crucial issue." Up to the present, it is still unwilling to accept this crucial issue, which lies in "reforming the party itself."

A veteran party member with decades' party standing went so far as to oppose party leadership and advocate the bourgeois multiparty political system. This is the inevitable step all people practicing bourgeois liberalization take. In fact, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago that the "key issue of bourgeois liberalization is opposing party leadership." Wang Ruowang's remarks indicate the correctness of Comrade Dent Xiaoping's analysis.

Can "multiparty politics" be exercised in China? As everyone is aware, the multiparty political system in capitalist countries is determined by bourgeois parties' competition for doing each other down. Different bourgeois parties abuse each other, one coming to power and the other down. This seems quite "democratic," but one of them represents the interests of the working people. Is there need to "introduce" such a multiparty political system in China? Its introduction in China would only cause confusion and bring about a split. In such cases, it would be impossible to realize modernization.

In China, to unify the minds and strength of several hundred million people for building a prosperous, strong, and modern socialist country, there must be Communist Party leadership. [paragraph continues]

Without party leadership, everything would be like a sheet of loose sand and nothing would be accomplished. This is a truth profoundly understood by the Chinese people in the course of their protracted revolutionary struggle and practice. The CPC also made mistakes, including a serious one like the "Cultural Revolution." However, these mistakes were rectified by the party itself and not by deviating from party leadership. Discarding party leadership would only lead to anarchism and result in the destruction of the socialist cause. The Chinese people will never allow this to happen.

Wang Ruowang has spread many remarks about bourgeois liberalization. Many cadres and people have the ability to judge that his remarks are wrong, but a small number of people were deceived by him and spoke in his favor. Criticizing Wang Ruowang's remarks on bourgeois liberalization and eliminating their pernicious influence is a solemn political task in the ideological and cultural fields. It is also an important component of the political and ideological education in the four cardinal principles carried out among the masses.

YANG DEZHI URGES SUPPORT FOR POLITBURO DECISION

HK190100 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of staff of the PLA, who has just returned from a trip abroad, this morning met representatives attending the Guangzhou Military Region gathering of advanced units and individuals in grass-roots building. The meeting took place at the military region's (Zhujiang) Hotel.

Yang Dezhi stressed in his speech: Upholding the four cardinal principles is fundamental in building our Army. He said: The PLA units have much experience in tackling grass-roots building. Boiled down, this means unswervingly upholding the four cardinal principles and taking a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Our cadres and fighters must have a clear picture of two things that cannot be shaken: the policy of reform, opening up, and invigorating the economy; and upholding the four cardinal principles. We must carry out reforms and opening up under the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles.

He said: We must strictly observe discipline, and in particular lay stress on maintaining a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee. We must resolutely support 16 January decision of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. This decision shows that anyone who is not firm in upholding the four cardinal principles and in observing discipline will make mistakes and have a fall [shuai gen tou].

YANG DEZHI ON ENFORCING SECURITY REGULATIONS

HK210557 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Yang Dezhi (2799 1779 1807): "Seriously Implement Security Regulations and Strive To Make a Success of Security Work in the New Period"]

[Text] The new "Security Regulations of the Chinese PLA" have been promulgated after approval by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission. [paragraph continues]

The regulations are part of our efforts to perfect the building of the legal system in our Army and are an important measure in safeguarding the interests of the party and the state. The promulgation of the new regulations will have a profound influence in the success of our Army's modernization program and development.

With the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's socialist legal system has gradually improved. Since the Central Military Commission put forth the task of effecting a strategic change in the guiding ideology for Army building, significant changes have taken place on the face of our Army, but there have also emerged new developments and new problems in the Army's security work. In the new situation of continued reform, the promulgation of the new regulations is of great immediate significance in perfecting the building of the legal system in our Army and in meeting the needs of the development of its security work.

In light of the realities in our Army building, after summing up past experiences and absorbing what is good in other existing related practices, the new regulations have quite properly handled the relationships such as putting equal stress on maintaining secrecy and making work easier to do, and have set the policies, principles, tasks, and requirements for security work in the new period. Having reflected the characteristics of security work in the new period, they provide a basis for doing our Army's security work. All units, departments, and personnel in our Army must implement the regulations enthusiastically.

Guarding the military secrets of the party and state is an important matter which has a bearing on the success or failure of our country's socialist construction and on the safety of the state. Whether in wartime or in peacetime construction, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have invariably attached great importance to security work. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in particular, set an example in this regard for us both in word and in deed. The vast numbers of officers and fighters have also accumulated rich experience in long years of their endeavors to carry out security work earnestly, thus forming a set of effective security rules and regulations and cultivating a good work style in security work. They have guarded military secrets and made contributions for the victory of the revolutionary wars and the building of our Army. However, in peacetimes, being off guard, some personnel have a blunted sense of security and fail to strictly enforce rules and regulations. Consequently, the cases of classified documents and data missing or being stolen can be found now and then. Some restricted documents and data have been sold as waste paper and some restricted documents have been published at will in publications open to the public. These cases of carelessly losing and leaking secrets have posed a grave threat to the safety of military secrets. We must attach great importance to these problems.

To enforce the new security regulations and to do a good job in security work in the new period, we must firmly implement the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on security work and conscientiously strengthen leadership over this work. First, it is essential to implement the central principles and policies on security work ideologically. Efforts should also be made to organize all personnel to earnestly study the security regulations, to give wider publicity to and strengthen education on security work, to conscientiously understand the gist of the regulations, to continuously raise the sense of security of the vast numbers of officers and fighters, to overcome the slackening of vigilance and the muddled views, such as "there are no secrets to maintain" and "it is difficult to keep secrets secret," to cultivate a good habit of maintaining secrecy, and to do a good job in security work. [paragraph continues]

Second, it is necessary to implement the central principles and policies on security work and to develop them systematically. Efforts should be made to institute and perfect rules and regulations in light of the new situation and in line with the security regulations, and to enforce them conscientiously. Those who lose and leak official secrets in violation of rules and regulations must be handled seriously and those who steal or sell out military secrets must be punished in accordance with the law. Third, it is necessary to implement the central principles and policies organizationally. Efforts should be made to institute and perfect security organizations and their offices at varius levels as quickly as possible and provide them with necessary cadres, to strengthen the training of work personnel, and to constantly raise their professional competence and their ability to work.

During the new historical period, the PLA shoulders the glorious mission of defending and building the motherland. Guarding military secrets is an important guarantee for fulfilling this mission. All Army personnel, comrades engaging in the forefront of security work in particular, should always maintain vigilance at their own posts and discharge their responsibilities in making a success of our Army's security work in the new period.

NONGMIN RIBAO ON BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK151334 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Peasants Resolutely Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] Over the past few days, this newspaper has received a large number of letters from peasants who take a clear-cut stand on supporting the four cardinal principles, disapproving of some university students' demonstrations in the streets and resolutely opposing bourgeois liberalization. The letters fully reflect the fact that vast numbers of peasants have been paying very close attention to this struggle, which has a bearing on the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and on whether our overall reform and opening up to the outside world will succeed or fail. They have also made known their solemn and just stand.

The street demonstrations staged by some university students were not accidental events. They resulted from the past few years' unchecked spread of bourgeois liberalization in some areas and also resulted from the failure of some of our comrades to take a clear-cut stand and a determined position.

In the final analysis, we can see that a few people's words and deeds preaching bourgeois liberalization are just aimed at opposing the four cardinal principles, negating the socialist system, and advocating the so-called "total Westernization." These fallacies of theirs run counter to historical trends as well as the interests of the people. Therefore, their fallacies are naturally resolutely opposed by vast numbers of workers, cadres, and intellectuals, and are resolutely opposed by vast numbers of peasants as well.

The mass of working people, particularly the 800 million Chinese peasants, have achieved a personal understanding of the meaning of socialism and capitalism. They utterly detest the system of exploitation, oppose enslavement and oppression, and abhor social upheaval. [paragraph continues]

Through their suffering, they have achieved an understanding of the truth that only by following the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party can the Chinese peasants have happiness. For this reason, during every difficult and dangerous period and during every political storm over the past several dozen years, hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants have always rallied closely around the party, shed their blood, made sacrifices, and waged arduous struggles, thus showing their boundless love for the party and their absolute devotion to the building of socialism and to the lofty ideals of communism. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the widespread implementation of the responsibility system linking remuneration with output in China's rural areas has quickened the pace of developing the rural productive forces. Within the last few years, the mass of peasants has not only basically solved the problem of having enough to eat and wear, but also brought about the emergence of a number of well-off areas and well-to-do peasants, thus solving problems which had gone unsolved for several thousands of years. All these things show that China's rural areas are full of vitality and have an unprecedentedly bright future. From this great practice, the mass of peasants have once again experienced the truth that without the leadership of the Communist Party and without the promotion of socialism, there will be no future for China. Only socialism can save China.

Preachers of bourgeois liberalization have always carried out instigations under the cloak of reform. Speaking of reform, our 800 million peasants are in fact the forerunners in carrying out reform in China under the leadership of the party and are, as practitioners, also the best qualified to speak on reform. They deeply understand that reform is aimed at perfecting and developing the socialist system. Therefore, over the past few years, they have followed the socialist road, acted as masters of their own affairs, showed great enthusiasm and creativeness, smashed the restrictions that fettered the development of the productive forces, and established a new economic system which is suited to the development of the productive forces, thus promoting the development of the productive forces and raising as quickly as possible their own living standards. For this reason, we can justly and forcefully say that during the rural reform, the mass of peasants has enjoyed and exercised socialist democratic rights.

The "Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee noted: Our socialist economy has the public sector as its main body and also has varied economic sectors. To realize the ultimate aim of achieving common prosperity and to prevent polarization, we have allowed some areas and some people to become prosperous first and have called on progressives in achieving prosperity to help and set examples for those who lag behind. Of course, in advocating common prosperity, we permit differences and do not demand that all should become prosperous at the same time. The promotion of the so-called "reform" in accordance with the viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization would lead to "total Westernization" and would certainly bring about polarization. "Liberalization" would certainly bring about social upheaval. Therefore, the mass of peasants has unequivocally made known its political position: wholehearted support for socialist reform and resolute opposition to bourgeois liberalization.

NAVY GETS NEW WARSHIPS, MODERNIZES FLEET

OW201337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- In 1986, China's Navy added a guided missile escort vessel and other new warships to modernize its fleet and build up its combat strength, a Chinese official said here today.

An official from the China State Shipbuilding Corporation told XINHUA: "This year the industry is now speeding up construction of new models of submarines, destroyers, minesweepers and other warships."

China's Navy is now equipped with nuclear-powered submarines, one of which has just completed its first training voyage, ocean-going destroyers, escort submarine chasers and other warships.

The official said: "The government has shifted its focus from the military sector to civilian production in this time of peace and the demand for warships is greatly reduced."

"We will do our best to set higher standards of technology and product quality and try to provide the Navy with modern warships and other auxiliary vessels," he added.

"With the falling domestic demand for military products and a long slump on the international market, the shipbuilding industry is now turning to open new markets," the official said, adding the industry will build and repair warships for foreign armed forces, especially those of the Third World countries.

Last year, the industry provided the Chinese Navy with a guided missile escort vessel, which was built by Shanghai's Hudong Shipyard. The 1,720-ton vessel is equipped with advanced electronic, firing, missile, commanding and power systems.

The Qiuxin Shipyard in Shanghai built the "V856" nautical training warship, the first of its kind in China, which can accommodate 200 students and 30 officers.

Equipped with navigation and radar systems imported from Britain, the 5,000-ton training vessel is able to cruise at a range of 10,000 nautical miles.

Shanghai's Zhonghua Shipyard produced a special carrier for experimentation with large marine weapons, and the 4,500-ton carrier can sail anywhere and is capable of doing comprehensive research.

PRC BUYS THREE BOEING 757 PASSENGER PLANES

OW201853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 CMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to buy three Boeing 757 passenger planes, according to a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) here this afternoon.

CAAC reached an agreement with the Boeing Company of the United States and the Rolls-Royce Company of Britain here today on the purchase of the three planes equipped with RB211 engines made by the Rolls-Royce Company.

The spokesman said these will be the first three planes of such model CAAC has ever imported.

The three planes will be delivered within 1987 and operated by the CAAC Guangzhou Bureau, he said.

ANHUI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON FANG LIZHI EXPULSION

OW202216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Hefei, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- ANHUI RIBAO 20 Jan editorial: Resolutely Remove Fang Lizhi, a Prominent Figure in Persistently Advocating Bourgeois Liberalization, From the Party.

Fang Lizhi has been expelled from the party. This is an inevitable result of his advocacy of bourgeois liberalization and refusal to mend his ways despite repeated admonition. It is natural that our party cannot allow such a person who opposes and harms the party to remain in the party.

For a fairly long period of time, Fang Lizhi, in his capacity as a Communist Party member, scholar, and university vice president, went all out to advocate bourgeois liberalization either by openly canvassing or by publishing articles, and his action became increasingly presumptuous and barefaced. His words and deeds have totally betrayed the party program and party Constitution, trampled the party regulations and rules, and stood on the opposite side against the party.

The party Constitution explicitly stipulates: "The party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system." The task at the present stage is to concentrate efforts on the socialist modernization program. However, Fang Lizhi said slanderously: "I feel what we have done in these 30 years is a failure from the viewpoint of the socialist system." He stands for "discarding" it and carrying out "total Westernization," that is, taking the capitalist road.

Making clear the purpose and main theme at the very beginning, the party Constitution states: "The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class. the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism." Fang Lizhi attacked the party, saying: "The party is now black." He wildly proposed that "the party be changed" and "the party's color be changed."

The party Constitution stipulates: "The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action." But Fang Lizhi went all out to sing a different tune, saying: "I am always opposed to using the Marxist philosophy to guide science." Such guidance, he said, "has never given positive results."

The party Constitution points out: "The Communist Party of China leads the people in promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship." However, Fang Lizhi said demagogically: "The east wind is blowing, and the battle drum beating. Now no one is afraid of others." He openly instigated the people to ask the party for so-called "democracy" without any restriction.

The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" unequivocally stipulate: "Under no circumstances should a Communist Party member instigate, support, or take part in making trouble." But Fang Lizhi openly incited the students, saying: "China's intellectuals should show their strength." He egged them on to "do something" and "take some action," "including use of fierce methods."

In addition, he made every effort to sow discord in the relations between the party and intellectuals, in particular young intellectuals, alleging that "intellectuals, themselves, mean an independent leading position" and should not become "a docile tool" "under the signboard of the party and Marxism-Leninism."

Please see if any part of his statements, propositions, and actions agrees with the party regulations and rules. Is there any hint of a Communist Party member? None. What he possesses is only rubbish that opposes, slanders, and attacks the party. Especially worth pointing out is that his spearheads are directed focally at the basis on which our party and country were founded — the four cardinal principles. This is not strange. Since he stands for "total Westernization," he is bound to totally negate the four cardinal principles. If anyone wants to know what bourgeois liberalization is, here is a typical example.

The four cardinal principles are the political foundation for the unity of the whole party, the basic guarantee for the success of our cause, and an unshakable cornerstone for our party and country. It concerns the fate of our party, the future of our country, and the success or failure of our efforts to conduct reforms and open to the outside world. To uphold and maintain the four cardinal principles or not is a fundamental criterion for judging whether a party member supports the party program and abides by the party Constitution. The party's political discipline stipulates that if a party member has a different opinion on questions concerning major principles and policies already formulated by the party Central Committee, he may, under the premise of resolute implementation of the principles and policies, offer his opinion through certain organizational procedures of the party. However, he should not go his own way and openly make statements against the party's line, principles and policies. Much less should he be allowed to take any action running counter to the party Central Committee's decisions and resolutions. If this strict political discipline were not carried out, how could we talk about the party's centralism and unity and how could there be cohesion and fighting strength that we can speak of?

Fang Lizhi's opposition to the four cardinal principles basically violated the party's political discipline. The party organization concerned more than once seriously criticized Fang Lizhi's erroneous words and actions. However, he complied in public but opposed in private. On the one hand, he admitted some mistakes, while on the other hand, he did whatever he liked, even to the extent of brazenly attacking the four cardinal principles and peddling bourgeois liberalization. He had already cast the party's political discipline to the winds. The party and the people would never tolerate us if we did not expel such a person who vigorously opposed the party. Fang Lishi is a middle-aged intellectual who was brought along by the party itself. The party had pinned great hopes on him and assigned him to important posts. However, he has failed to live up to the expectations of the party and the people. He became bogged in a quagmire of errors and was unable to extricate himself. Now, although he has been removed from his post and expelled from the party, the party and government have made arrangements to give him a job in scientific research work and allow him to make good use of his speciality. If he corrects himself well and proves it by his actions, he will again be welcomed by the party and the people.

Those prominent figures who peddled bourgeois liberalization some time ago are none other than the several so-called Communist Party members including Fang Lizhi. This is a thought-provoking issue. Our party is a ruling one which enjoys high prestige among the masses. Those with the status of Communist Party member who advocate bourgeois liberalization are able to stir up more trouble and cause even greater damages.

Although the number of such people is extremely small in the party, their existence reminds us, from the negative side, of the importance of and the pressing need for educating the vast numbers of party members to consciously observe the party Constitution and strictly enforce party discipline, especially the party's political discipline, under the new historical condition of reform and opening to the outside world. We have paid attention to the issue of party discipline, but we have not stressed political discipline enough; we have not paid enough attention to this issue. We should draw lessons from this matter.

A party member must observe the party Constitution and act in accordance with the Constitution. This is a rudimentary requirement for every Communist Party member. Every party member, no matter what kind of old-timer he is, how high his position is, what good reputation he enjoys, and what kind of job he holds in the party, must impose stringent demands on himself according to the standards set for all party members. There should be no "special party member" in the party who is not bound by party discipline. Disciplinary action must be taken against anyone who violates party regulations and the party Constitution to the extent of expelling him from the party. If this is not done, won't the party look like a sheet of loose sand?

All party members must observe the party Constitution. The most important provision of the party Constitution is to firmly uphold and safeguard the party's four cardinal principles and wage a resolute struggle against all words and actions that violate the four cardinal principles. Not long ago, a handful of people with ulterior motives incited students to take to the streets, stir up trouble, and create disturbances. Doesn't all this sound an alarm for us? All Communist Party members, especially leading party comrades, must play their exemplary role well; use the party Constitution to guide their own words and actions; firmly stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand; and consciously set a good example in safeguarding the four cardinal principles.

The party's leadership is extremely strong, the party's policies enjoy immense popular support, and the cause of socialism is invincible. The clamoring for bourgeois liberalization is nothing but sommiloquy. Something bad can be turned into something good. By exposing and criticizing bourgeois liberalization, we will be able to help people distinguish the major issues of right and wrong so that we can even more firmly stand on the side of the party; resolutely follow the socialist road with Chinese characteristics; and do a still better job in carrying out our work in all fields.

ANHUI'S LI GUIXIAN AT RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW201015 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Rural Work Conference was held in Hefei 4-10 January. During the conference, the attendees earnestly studied the relevant documents of the Central Rural Work Conference, discussed the economic situation in rural Anhui, exchanged experiences, and studied the CPC Central Committee's important instructions on upholding the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization, thus further unifying their thinking, heightening their understanding, and increasing their confidence in pushing agricultural production to a higher level.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; secretaries of party committees and directors of agricultural and economic committees of all prefectures, municipalities, and counties in Anhui; principal leading comrades of farms under provincial departments in charge of agriculture and reclamation; and principal leading comrades of the relevant provincial departments, totalling more than 300 people.

Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui; and Meng Fulin, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice governor of Anhui; made important speeches at the meeting.

The meeting maintained that in 1986 the political situation in Anhui was stable; the vigorous momentum of economic development of the Sixth 5-Year Plan continued; the province's rural work had a new look; reforms and efforts to achieve breakthroughs continued to deepen; agricultural growth which surged for a time began to normalize; and farming operations, which underwent substantial restructuring for a time, also began to stabilize, clearly showing the importance of grain production. Despite all kinds of natural disasters, Anhui reaped a bumper grain harvest in 1986. Total output was a record 22.5 billion kilograms. Thanks to the steady development of operations in all other fields as well as the thriving development of the commodity economy, purchases and sales were brisk in the rural market, the peasants' average per capita income increased, the living standard in the impoverished old revolutionary areas continued to improve, and significant successes were accomplished in maintaining and managing irrigation facilities.

Reviewing these successes and pinpointing problems, the conference pointed out: In 1987 — the second year of implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan — Anhui's rural work in various fields should be even better than in 1986. The conference explicitly pointed out these general guidelines for this year's rural work: Continue to deepen reform, promote construction, do a good job in [word indistinct], ensure grain production, develop commodity production, make every effort to increase peasants' income, and continue to build a foundation for long-term agricultural development. In addition to clarifying concepts, proper specific measures should be drawn up to promote grain production — measures such as appropriately readjusting food grain (?;rices), improving grain production contracts, promoting scientific farming, and intensifying the construction of commercial food grain bases.

The conference pointed out: While promoting grain production, the lead at all levels must draw up practical measures to deal with problems coming rural enterprises, (?courtyard) economic operation, commodity circulation, agricultural investment, dissemination of scientific and technical know-how, aid to impoverished areas, and spiritual construction in the rural areas, so that even more significant successes can be achieved in all rural operations.

CUANCZHOU PLA COMMISSAR STRESSES FOUR PRINCIPLES

HK200303 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 CMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] The 8-day Guangzhou Military Region congress of advanced units and individuals in grass-roots building concluded today.

Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Military Region, spoke at the final session. After dwelling on the basic situation and experiences in grass-roots building in Guangzhou Military Region, he said: The PLA units must grasp the fundamentals in grass-roots building by focusing on improving the quality of the cadres and fighters. The most important thing is to teach the cadres and fighters to uphold the four cardinal principles and maintain a high degree of centralization and unity in the units.

In upholding the four cardinal principles it is necessary to take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. The Army is, under party leadership, the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. It must take a firm and clear-cut stand in the forefront of opposing the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, struggle against all words and deeds that violate and negate the four cardinal principles, and spontaneously preserve the political situation of stability and unity.

HENAN RIBAO URGES 'SOCIAL PRACTICE' FOR STUDENTS

HK180611 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Report on 18 January HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: University Students Should Undergo Steeling in Social Practice]

[Text] The article says: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization, waged with a firm and clear-cut stand, is a major affair related to the destiny of the state and the future of the nation. It is also a severe test for everyone, especially young students. A very small number of people who vainly attempt to bring our country onto the capitalist road pin their hopes on the younger generation. They have made vigorous efforts to sow discord between young intellectuals and the party, to have the young students act as their pawns in realizing bourgeois liberalization. The young students should maintain high vigilance against this.

The article points out that because this generation of young students lacks social practice, certain people are prone to lose their political way through being led astray by bourgeois liberalization ideas. Hence, conducting vivid and deep-going education in social practice for the young students is an indispensable part of the current effort to step up ideological and political work.

The Spring Festival is approaching, and the universities and colleges in Benan are about to start their winter vacation. We hope that the schools and the local party and government departments will actively organize the students to take part in social practice. On returning to their hometown, they should conduct investigation and study, so as to see the great achievements of socialist construction under party leadership and to hear the strong cries of masses in supporting party leadership and resolutely following the socialist road.

They should get to know the marked achievements of the party policy on reform and opening up, together with the problems and tasks facing us in reform. They will thus firmly believe that there would be no New China without the CPC, and that only socialism can save China, and will make their own contributions to preserving and developing the political situation of stability and unity and promoting the building of the two civilizations.

HENAN RIBAO ON 'ABSURD ANTISOCIALIST THEORIES'

HK200205 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 87

["Text" of 20 January HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: Socialism Is Good -- Refuting the Absurd Antisocialist Theories of Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang]

[Excerpts] Socialism is advancing victoriously over the vast land of China. In the fact of this excellent situation, the entire Chinese people are overjoyed, and the entire people of the world congratulate us.

However, there are also some people, such as Fang Lizhi who has frequently proclaimed: "I admire total Westernization," and Wang Ruovang, who claims to be the forefather of bourgeois liberalization, who publicly and frequiedly preach bourgeois liberalization, attack and slander the socialist system, and negate the great achievements in socialist construction, in a vain attempt to drag the wheel of China's socialism onto the capitalist road. They describe China's socialism as empty fantasy, shouting that everything we have done in the past 30 or more years was a failure. They hold that capitalist modes of production are what China urgently needs, and advocate total Westernization. They want us to go back and make up for the missed lesson in capitalism.

Is socialism or capitalism good? Should we follow the socialist or the capitalist road? In the face of this major issue of right and wrong related to the destiny of the nation and the future of the state, we people of Henan, as the people of the whole country, reply with one voice: Socialism is good! Only by following the socialist road can China enjoy good prospects.

People familiar with China's recent history will clearly understand that when China was in the final era of the decadent Qing Dynasty, the Western powers, who were advancing from early capitalism to the state of imperialism, committed massive aggression against China and carved it up. Certain learned people thought of learning from the West and pursuing capitalism. However, the imperialist countries would not allow this. The teachers kept beating the students, and the students ended up in failure.

Seeking for a key in the dark, the people of China finally found a way out under the leadership of the CPC. [passage omitted]

Everyone knows what an awful mess we took over from the KMT when New China was established. Foreigners predicted that no government would be able to solve the food problem in China. More than 30 years have passed. How have we done? Excerpt for a very few poor areas, the people of the whole country have more than enough food and clothing and are advancing toward affluence. The development of the productive forces has brought about growing prosperity in the socialist motherland's economy. [passage omitted]

We firmly believe that so long as we uphold the four cardinal principles and the policy on reform and opening up, and persevere in building socialist democracy and legal system under the leadership of the CPC, our socialism will become more and more perfect and developed.

Practice has proven that the future for the Chinese people following the broad socialist road is incomparably bright. As a result of arduous struggle in concert by the people of the whole country, in the future we will achieve an average income of \$4,000 per capita, and it will be prosperity for all. By that time, the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist will be still more evident. This is the orientation of endeavor for three-quarters of the human population. We are quite right to take a firm and clear-cut and unswerving stand regarding this.

Socialism is good! Socialism is good! Let us sing this glorious battle song still more resoundingly! Let us advance bravely along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics!

HENAN PLA MEETING URGES OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK170211 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of Henan Military District, which concluded on 14 January, said that it is necessary to vigorously step up ideological and political work and, together with the people of the whole province, unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

Zhan Jingwu, deputy secretary of the CPC committee and commander of the Military District, delivered a summation of work in 1986 and outlined the main points of work for 1987. The report endorsed the main work achievements of the Military District CPC committee in 1986.

Dong Guoqing, secretary of the CPC Committee and political commissar, delivered a summation. He said: The Armed Forces are the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. We will certainly not allow the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization to corrode the cardes and fighters. We must preserve and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds advocating total Westernization.

Yang Xizong, Zhao Di, Lin Yinghai, Zhang Zhigang, and Yao Minxue visited the meeting. Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Military District CPC Committee, made a speech. He stressed: The current primary task in stepping up ideological and political work is to seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spiritual essence of comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, take a firm and clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, and oppose and boycott the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization. We must unswervingly maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and preserve a high degree of centralization and unity in the Armed Forces.

Comrade Yang Xizong demanded that the party committees and government departments throughout the province regarding the building of the People's Armed Forces and militia and reserve service work as their own responsibility and important task. They should place this work on their agenda and strengthen leadership over it. The People's Armed Forces departments must set strict demands on their own building.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the cadres and fighters of the PLA units of the Military District must carry out reforms in depth and make contributions to invigorating Henan.

HUBEI RADIO CALLS FOR PROPER ELECTORAL WORK

HK200352 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "Properly Carry Out Electoral Work Under the Party's Leadership"]

[Text] The election of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels, which will soon begin in the province, is a prime issue concerning strengthening the building of socialist democracy and legality and perfecting the People's Congress system. Properly carrying out the electoral work is of great importance to arousing the people's enthusiasm for being the masters of their own affairs and for administering the country, to strengthening the building of grass-roots organs of power, to carrying out political structural reform, and to promoting the healthy development of the two civilizations in the province.

In order to properly carry out the electoral work, we must adhere to the party's leadership, and prevent and resist disruption caused by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Some people do not treasure their democratic rights, fail to understand the hypocrisy of democracy in capitalist in countries, and want to borrow the electoral system of capitalist countries. We are resolutely opposed to this. The socialist democracy is the most extensive democracy enjoyed by the vast majority of the people, which is incomparable to the democracy of capitalist countries. We must justly and forcefully uphold the four cardinal principles, steadfastly oppose bourgeois liberalization, and give much publicity to the advantages of China's electoral system. Only thus is it possible to ensure the smooth progress of the election.

The election of People's Congress deputies at the county and township levels is also a tough task that involves many aspects and has a strong legal feature. Therefore, party committees and People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels must seriously put this task high on their agenda, treat this as a major task in the next period, and make overall arrangements. They must strengthen ideological and political work and conduct more investigations and study so as to promptly solve problems that may arise in the election. The departments concerned must give prompt and good cooperation, exert joint efforts to make this year's election a success, and contribute to perfecting socialist democracy and legality and to promoting the province's reforms and construction.

GUIZHOU SECRETARY ON STAND AGAINST LIBERALIZATION

HK170257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Hu Jintao, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out at a 15 January meeting of directors of prefectural and city CPC Committee Propaganda Departments: The current primary task on the ideological front is to uphold the four cardinal principles and take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. The party committees at all levels and their propaganda departments must stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Hu Jintao reviewed in his speech the course of events since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted] He said: The essence of opposing bourgeois liberalization is to defend the four cardinal principles and the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is related to our party's fate, to the future of socialism, and to the success or failure of all-round reforms and opening up. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand, without any ambiguity.

Hu Jintao demanded that the party committees at all levels regard opposition to bourgeois liberalization as a major issue and place it on their agenda. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees must grasp this personally. It is first necessary to organize study of the CPC Central Committee's instructions and bring the thinking of the whole party into line with the intentions of the CPC Central Committee. We must have a correct understanding of the current situation, of the harmfulness of the bourgeois liberalization trend of thought, and of the necessity of struggling against it. We must correctly understand that cherishing and preserving the political situation of stability and unity is the requirement of reform and opening up and is in the fundamental interests of the masses. We must further enhance awareness of the necessity of both persevering in reform and opening up and upholding the four cardinal principles.

Comrade Hu Jintao also demanded that the party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the ideological front and correct the situation of lack of effective leadership over that front.

He also stressed: Newspapers, publications, radio, and television are the mouthpieces of the party and people. They must maintain firm unity with the CPC Central Committee and uphold the fundamental interests of the masses. They must certainly not become positions for preaching and disseminating bourgeois liberalization.

We should encourage the comrades on the theoretical front to write convincing articles to publicize the four cardinal principles. We should encourage the comrades on the journalism front to publicize the party's line, principles, and policies through objective and fair reporting and vivid and lively journalism.

Comrade Hu Jintao also demanded that, while taking a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, the party committees at all levels should strictly follow the arrangements of the central authorities and resolutely carry out the central instructions. They must pay great attention to proper implementation of party policies, guard against simplified methods, and by all means refrain from subjecting everyone to an ordeal and a check, so as to ensure the healthy progress of the struggle against bourgois liberalization.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

HK210325 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Exerpts] Acording to SICHUAN RIBAO, from 15 to 19 January the provincial CPC Committee held in Chengdu a meeting to discuss how local People's Congress standing committees should carry out their work, how to bring into full play the functional role of local People's Congress standing committees, and how the party should strengthen and improve their leadership over the work of People's Congress standing committees. [passage omitted]

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai made a report at the meeting. He demanded that in view of a handful of people opposing the four cardinal principles and advocating bourgeois liberalization, party committees at all levels stress to party members and the masses that a high degree of democracy is one of the great targets of socialism. He said that democracy is first of all a form of a state. In building democratic politics, we cannot deviate from the four cardinal principles. The establishment of a high degree of democracy is a gradual process. Democracy, legality, and discipline are inseparable. Perfecting the People's Congress system is an important task for building a high degree of democratic politics. He called on the people throughout the province to firmly and unswervingly built a high degree of democratic politics, to steadfastly uphold the four cardinal principles, and to oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

In his report Yang Rudai pointed out that the party's leadership over state administrative organs is chiefly the leadership in ideology, politics, policy, and principles. This is different from the leadership exercised by party organizations at high levels over low ones. He demanded that party committees at all levels show concern for and pay attention to the work of People's Congress standing committees; place this work high on the agenda of party committees; regularly listen to reports by party groups of People's Congress standing committees; and support People's Congresses in acting upon laws and exercising their powers. It is necessary to strengthen the building of local People's Congress standing committees at all levels; to upgrade the political, ideological and professional quality of the members and working personnel of People's Congress standing committee and increase their ability to participate in and discuss political affairs; to provide qualified and competent personnel to administrative organs of People's Congress standing committees; to improve their working conditions as far as possible; and to build close ties between local People's Congress standing committees and their administrative organs and people's deputies at the same level.

He Haoju, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave several opinions focusing on upholding the party's leadership and bringing into full play the role of local organs of state power. He said that People's Congresses and their standing committees must exercise their power and play their role as the organs of state power according to the laws. They cannot deviate from the party's leadership. Strengthening the party's leadership tallies with acting upon laws strictly. People's Congresses mut focus their work on the overall plan made by the party for building socialist modernization and must work under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies and in close connection with the party's central task. Nevertheless, the form of the party is different from the form of a state. After the party makes a decision, all important matters concerning the state and people must become the state's will through the form of state and the masses must be aroused and organized to carry it out. That the party's policies and proposals become state laws and decisions of state power organs through the form of state is generally a coerced method.

He Haoju said that as local People's Congress standing committees in the province have been established for a short time, the work of People's Congress standing committees is a new task. We lack experience in this respect and must bring into full play the role of local People's Congress standing committees according to the Constitution and laws. It is particularly necessary for party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over People's Congress standing committees and attach importance to their building so as to meet the needs of the socialist modernization drive.

At the meeting Vice Governor Gu Jinchi gave his opinions on the relationship between governments and People's Congresses. He said that governments must actively safeguard the authority of People's Congresses and that governments at all levels and their functional organs must report on their own initiative their work to People's Congresses and their standing committees, conscientiously put themselves under the legal supervision of People's Congresses, and seriously handle proposals put forth by people's deputies.

At the conclusion of the meeting, provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui delivered a speech. He said: We must clearly realize that the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a matter of concerning our party's destiny, the future of socialism, the success or failure of overall reforms and opening up, and whether we can build China into a modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics and a high degree of civilization and democracy. Upholding the four cardinal principles is the foundation for building our country, as well as a basic guarantee for promoting the health development of socialist democracy and legality. Some people fear that a handful of students making trouble in some places and some one advocating bourgeois liberalization would shake our confidence in building a high degree of socialist democracy and delay the building of socialist democracy and legality. This worry is unnecessary. Building democratic politics is an important and basic policy of our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a fundamental task in our socialist modernization drive, and a component part of the common ideal of the Chinese people at present and the essential requirement of socialism. Continously developing socialist democracy and perfecting socialist legality is also a demand of the resolution of the recent enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. We must combine unswervingly building democratic politics with upholding the four cardinal principles, so as to build socialist modernization still better.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the relevant provincial organs attended the meeting.

XIZANG TO IMPROVE INTELLECTUALS' PAY, CONDITIONS

HK210451 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] To enable science and technology personnel and graudates of universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools to concentrate on their work in Xizang and to fully arouse intellectuals' enthusiasm for work, the regional CPC Committee and people's government have recently made a decision to improve intellectuals' pay and conditions and to solve the problem of the registered permanent residence of their family members and children.

The people's government has decided that graduates of universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools and all categories of science and technology personnel at and above the level of assistant who have enjoyed floating wages in the places where they work and enjoyed the post allowance in the border areas can also enjoy regional temporary allowances and conditions. That is to say, the pay for those who have worked in Xizang for 5 years can be raised one grade higher and the pay for those who have worked in Xizang for 20 years and whose pay has been fixed at a certain grade can be raised one grade higher. The standard for the calculation of the wages is that their pay is raised one grade higher than the pay for the grade for their posts.

The regional people's government has also formulated a number of regulations on solving the problem of the rural registered permanent residence of the family members and children of the cadres and workers of state organs and state-run enterprises and institutions. According to these regulations, all assistant engineers working in Xizang; the professional and technological personnel at and above the level of assistant, including first-grade, second-grade, and third-grade middle and primary school teachers; all professional and technology personnel at and above the level of assistant who have voluntarily applied for work in Xizang with the approval of the organization and personnel departments; all graduates of universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools who go to work in areas of the fourth and third categories and places at and below the county level; those who have qualifications equivalent to university or college standard, including those who have acquired certificates from a correspondence university, radio or television university, adult education course through periodicals, evening university, or spare-time university which is approved by a province, municipality, or autonomous region; all veteran intellectuals of the Tibetan nationality or other minority nationalities working in party and government organs, enterprises, and institutions in our region in conformity with the state regulations; or folk artists can apply for a change in their rural registered permanent residence and the rural registered permanent residence of their family members and children to registered permanent residence in the units which workers are located.

These measures of the regional people's government fully embody the concern of the party and government for the science and technology personnel, graduates of universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools, middle and primary school teachers, and other personnel who have made important contributions. This will attract more intellectuals to work in Xizang and play a very good part in speeding up the building of the two civilizations in our region.

YUNNAN CPC SECRETARY ON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT

HK200420 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [15 January] at a provincial meeting on summing up experiences and commending the advanced in comprehensive agricultural experiment demonstration districts, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Pu Chaoshu pointed out that setting up comprehensive agricultural experiment demonstration districts is a useful exploration in building modernized socialist agriculture. The whole party must pay attention to promoting agricultural science and technology and brin, about an upswing in grain production by relying on science and technology.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said that last year some 5,000 agricultural science and technology personnel in the province went to the first line of production and set up demonstration districts of flue-cured tobacco and a comprehensive grain experiment on 1.5 million mu of land, achieving remarkable results in production and accumulating abundant and valuable experiences. Setting up comprehensive agricultural experiment demonstration districts is useful exploration in gradually turning science and technology into service on the premise of the public ownership of land and on a household basis and also important pioneering work in improving and upgrading the scientific and cultural quality of peasants of various nationalities. We must sum up study, and apply these experiences on the high plane of building a modernized agricultural and socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said that the focus of this year's economic work is: 1) To properly develop agriculture and to attach more importance to grain production; and 2) To further enliven large and medium-sized enterprises.

On grain production, Pu Chaozhu said that in developing grain production, we cannot take the previous road of expanding grain-growing areas by destroying forests and recklessly wasting land nor should we use such methods as stabilizing grain-growing areas and extensive cultivation to increase grain output. The only way is to take effective measures to speed up the promotion of advanced agricultural science and technology to increase per unit grain output, and to steadily increase total grain output. Provided that the whole party attaches importance to agricultural science and technology, and grasps promotion of several advanced and applicable technologies every year, there will certainly be a great increase in the province's grain output.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said that there are four major tasks in this year's agricultural science and technology work.

- It is necessary to speed up the promotion of agricultural science and technology.
 [passage omitted]
- 2. It is necessary to expand and develop comprehensive agricultural experiment demonstration districts. [passage omitted]
- Places where conditions are ripe must set up agricultural technological service networks. [passage omitted]
- 4. It is necessary to conduct massive training of agricultural science and technology personnel. [passage omitted]

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ON ESSENCE OF RESOLUTION

SK180304 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, at the Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee on 12 December: "The Essence of the Resolution Guidelines and Several Theoretical Issues"]

[Text] Over the past 2 months, all localities throughout the province have studied the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization." Generally, they have studied the resolution sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, and have achieved initial understanding of some new concepts and proposals. Our present problem is how to deepen the study. This requires our efforts to systematically think about the resolution on the basis of the previous stage of study, and to understand comprehensively and accurately the essence of the resolution guidelines. The guiding principles defined in the resolution on building the spiritual civilization, in essence, are designed to solve the issues of adapting the building of socialist spiritual civilization to the historical conditions of the initial stage of socialism and the shift of the party's major points of work from the high plane of the overall plan for China's socialist modernization drive, and to make the building of the spiritual civilization promote reform and opening to the outside world and the development of the socialist productive forces. This point is a key to understanding a series of new proposals and summations in the resolution correctly and the reasons for raising such proposals. If we depart from this point, we will be unable to deeply understand the resolution and will go astray.

In order to correctly understand the essence of the resolution guidelines, we should understand some theoretical issues in particular.

1. The Initial Stage of Socialist Development Is Objective Data for Formulating the Guidelines for Building Spiritual Civilization [subhead]

The resolution points out: "Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism." In the previous stage of study, we neglected this thesis. Actually, we should attach primary importance to this thesis so as to understand the essence of the resolution guidelines and a series of new proposals. Essentially, to understand our country's stage of social development correctly means to understand the country's basic national conditions correctly. This is the basic data for formulating the line, principles, and policies. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out a long time ago: "To clearly understand the nature of Chinese society, we must clearly understand the national conditions of China because this is the basic data for clearly understanding all revolutionary issues." Therefore, it is necessary to integrate theory with practice and to clarify the issues of our country's stage of socialist development.

Marx and Engels correctly reiterated that in developing a communist society, we must undergo two stages in our thinking; however, they did not further mention the ideology concerning the stage of socialist development.

In line with practical experiences, Lenin developed the socialist ideology of Marx and Engels. [paragraph continues]

Originally, they intended to directly transit communist policies of the war period to communism after the victory of the October Revolution. After that, they changed this ideology in the course of practice. He pointed out that the socialist society which we cherish "can be built after a very long period of time." He also explained the stages of socialist society with such terms as the "initial stage of socialism," "complete socialism," and "developed socialism." These ideas and proposals are of great theoretical significance in correctly understanding and classifying the stages of socialist development. However, due to his early death, Lenin could not further expound on these proposals or clearly explain the stages of socialist development.

The Soviet Union's success in building socialism made the people neglect the aforementioned Leninist ideas. Soon after 1936 when Stalin declared that the Soviet Union had basically built socialism, a proposal for transition from socialism to communism was set forth in 1938. A similar situation had also taken place in our country. Soon after 1956 when our country basically completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the resolution on building people's communes made in 1958 said that it was not a thing of the distant future to realize communism in our country. At that time, some localities and units even set forth slogans and plans for realizing communism in the coming few years. This is a profound lesson. In a talk on his experiences in reading the textbook of Soviet politics and economics in 1959, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Socialism can be divided into two stages. The first stage is undeveloped socialism and the second one is comparatively developed socialism." We should say that this is a valuable exploration of the stages of socialist development. However, it is a pity that this important idea has neither been further developed nor out into practice.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made great progress in terms of understanding the stages of socialist development. The plenary session not only definitely affirmed that our country was in the initial stage of socialism but also specifically explained the basic characteristics of our country's initial stage of socialism. Simultaneously, a series of political, economical, and ideological and cultural principles and policies suitable to the initial stage of socialism have been formulated in a step-by-step and comprehensive manner.

The resolution made at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1981 definitely pointed out: "Our socialist system is still in the initial stage," and "It is certain to require a long course to turn our socialist system from comparatively imperfect to comparatively perfect." This is a scientific explanation of the current state of our country's social development in line with the basic principles of Marxism and Leninism. The resolution also set forth that the task for "reform" was to "strive to reform the specific system unsuited to the development of the productive forces and the interests of the people." This is of great importance. Practice shows that the series of measures for the economic and political reforms that we have taken are suited to the initial stage of socialism as well as objective demands for the development of the initial stage of socialism.

The report of the 12th party congress in September 1982 reaffirmed: "Our country is still in the intitial stage of the development of a socialist society since our material civilization is not well developed." This explanation of the initial stage of socialist development was made principally in line with the situation in the development of the productive forces. This is of great importance. [paragraph continues]

In the final analysis, other characteristics of the initial stage of our country's socialism were created by our failure to develop the productive forces while the series of reforms suited to the initial stage of socialism were measures to promote the development of the productive forces. However, the report of the 12th party congress did not definitely formulate the principles for guiding the building of spiritual civilization under the historical situation of the initial stage of socialism.

The "resolution" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Section reaffirmed that our country is in the initial stage of socialism. On the basis of affirming the necessity to conduct political and economic system reforms under the initial stage of socialism when the productive forces are not well developed, the resolution defined that we should further solve the problems of how to make spiritual civilization suit the demands of the initial stage of socialism in an effort to make the party's principles and policies made in the initial stage of socialism serve the political, economic, and ideological and cultural work more comprehensively.

The socialism of our country is very different from that envisaged by Marx and Engels at that time. We have entered the socialist society before developed capitalist countries, and our economy is still very backward. This decides that in the system of ownership, we should still develop the various sectors of the economy with the public sector dominant and, in the system of distribution, we should adopt not only the method of distribution according to work but also other methods that correspond to the various sectors of the economy and the various forms of operation. In this way, some people will certainly achieve affluence ahead of others in their efforts to attain the goal of common affluence. In the general course of social production, we should still implement the commodity economy and competition. This commodity economy, however, is still in the initial stage and should be improved continuously in its many links. Such is the basic situation in the economic foundation of the iritial stage of socialism of our country. It is the basic starting point from which we formulate our line. principles, and policies. A very important reason for our past "leftist" mistakes was that we neglected, forgot, and even denied, this economic foundation and, as a result, our understanding of socialism was liable to be tinted with fantasy, and, being imbued with idealism, we often set forth inordinately high and rash requirements.

Drawing on historical experiences and lessons, the "resolution" persistently proceeds from the economic foundation of our initial stage of socialism and puts the series of principles and policies for building the spiritual civilization on a scientific basis.

Speaking on fostering ideals, the "resolution" mainly emphasizes that the "common ideal of the people of our country at the present stage" is to "build socialism with Chinese characteristics and turn our country into a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy," and to "make our country comparatively prosperous by the end of this century and to approach the economic level of the developed countries by the middle of the next." This shows that such a common ideal is based on the requirements in the development in the initial stage of socialism. Of course, the "resolution" also clearly points out that the ultimate ideal of our party is to realize communism; however, to realize the common ideal of the present stage is indispensable to "realizing the ultimate ideal." As far as communists are concerned, fighting for realizing the common ideal at present means to fight for realizing the party's ultimate ideal in the future. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, this common ideal is able to unite Communist Party members with non-Communist Party members, Marxists with non-Marxists, atheists with believers, and compatriots at home with Overseas Chinese; in other words, to unite all our working people and patriots, to fight for rejuvenating China and accomplishing the four modernizations.

Speaking on the improvement of ethics, the "resolution" emphasizes that our ethical standards should be compatible with the economic foundation of the initial stage of socialism and that we should affirm the justifiable differences in the people's income. and the socialist commodity economy and competition. In our efforts to achieve ethical progress, we should spread education in ethics as widely as possible and try to raise the general standard. Based on the situation in the initial stage of socialism and the requirement for continuous development, the "resolution" differentiates the two basic levels in ethical progress. One is the "ethical standard for all the people" -- urging the masses to observe the ethical standards based on socialist distribution according to work and on the commodity economy; encouraging socialist collectivism and mutual aid and friendship; and advocating the selfless communist spirit. The other is the ethical standard for Communist Party members, leading cadres first, urging them to unswervingly and earnestly abide by the communist ethical standards which they advocate. In this way, we will be able to spread education in ethics as widely as possible while trying to raise the general standards and to draw in people with varying degrees of political consciousness and induce them to aim higher, so that there will be a powerful moral force uniting hundreds of millions of people.

A basic lesson which we learned from conducting ideological construction over a long period of time was to set unrealistically high demands on the people to the neglect of the country's current social and historical conditions and to consider only communist ideals and morality worth praising and advocating. This narrow point of view negated many ideas and sentiments of positive significance in the current historical stage. This seriously sabotaged the building of both material and spiritual civilizations. In line with the actual conditions of the initial stage of socialism, the "resolution" appropriately sets forth goals and tasks for building the spiritual civilization. It clearly indicates that our party has more definite guiding ideologies and guiding principles for the socialist spiritual civilization.

Correctly understanding the stage of socialist development and eliminating the ideas of being in a hurry to realize the transition to communism is a matter of certain universal significance in the current development of socialism. The "resolution" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session affirms that our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. The plenary session also used this as a basis to formulate a series of principles and policies on building spiritual civilization. This is a continuation and development of the work of making the party's guiding ideologies conform to the law as set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a new leap in terms of the understanding of the law of socialist development and a new contribution to the scientific socialist theory. This is of great theoretical and practical significance.

2. The Building of Spiritual Civilization Must Suit the Demands of Economic Construction and the Work of Opening to the Outside World [subhead]

According to the basic principle of historical materialism, production relations must conform to the productive forces while the superstructure should be suited to the economic foundation.

So, the current spiritual civilization must be suited to the initial stage of socialism; that is, the current spiritual civilization should be suited to the current socialist economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world. They must promote each other and be developed at the same pace. The spiritual civilization must serve the economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world. It must neither depart from the key link of economic construction nor be carried out in a contrary manner.

Since the 12th party congress we have scored great achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization. This has greatly promoted the development of socialist modernization undertakings. We must fully affirm these achievements; however, some localities and departments have failed to completely solve the problems of making spiritual civilization be suited to economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world. Problems of holding different views still exist among these localities and departments. For instance, we advocate a series of policies and principles on economic restructuring, such as advocating coexistence of various sectors of the economy and allowing some people to become rich ahead of others while we often have a lukewarm attitude toward stressing communist awareness in conducting spiritual civilization. In conducting economic restructuring, we are urged to vigorously develop a socialist commodity economy on the premise that the basic orientation of the economic restructuring must conform to the demands of the development of socialist commodity economy. On the contrary, in building spiritual civilization, we often place excessive emphasis on or even exaggerate the negative factors cropping up in the course of developing commodity production and conducting reform and often neglect the positive influence over the building of spiritual civilization in the course of developing a commodity economy. In developing economic construction, we place stress on doing pioneering work and blazing new trails, and arouse the people's enthusiasm and creativeness. While conducting spiritual civilization, we often lay particular stress on negatively keeping a lookout and partially focus on criticizing so-called "wrong tendencies." We stress the policy of opening to the outside world to enliven the domestic economy in conducting economic work, while in the field of spiritual civilization, we often think that our country cannot open itself to outside places and we often refuse to accept the beneficial culture of foreign countries. The existence of such tendencies is not conducive to not only the development of economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world, but also to the development of spiritual civilization. In line with these conditions, the "resolution" further solves the problems concerning making the building of spiritual civilization be suited to the development of economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world.

First, taking the overall plan for building socialist spiritual civilization as the basic starting point, the resolution stresses that the building of spiritual civilization must serve economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world. The resolution summarizes the historical process of the party and the country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and summarizes for the first time the overall plan for our country's socialist modernization drive into the following few points: "Focusing our efforts on economic construction, firmly carrying out economic structural reform, and making these fields of endeavor coordinate with and promote one another." In this way it is possible for us to closely integrate the building of spiritual civilization with economic construction, economic structural reform, and the reform of the political system and to clarify the strategic status and basic guidelines of the socialist spiritual civilization. [paragraph continues]

The resolution stipulates that spiritual civilization must promote the socialist modernization drive, an all-round reform, and the opening of the country to the outside world and must be in favor of upholding the four cardinal principles.

Second, the principle defined in the resolution on "making all fields of work serve national development" is also designed to meet the needs of socialist economic construction. With the shift of the party's major point of work from class struggle to economic construction, the emphasis of spiritual civilization should also be shifted to national development. While stressing economic construction, we should also stress the building of spiritual civilization. Therefore, keeping the building of spiritual civilization foremost in our thoughts is designed to cope with the shift of the party's major points of work. This is an important manifestation of the strategic change of making spiritual civilization be geared to the needs of economic construction.

Third, the resolution clearly points out that we should also open the country to the outside world while building spiritual civilization. This is also an important manifestation of the strategic change of making the building of spiritual civilization be geared to the needs of economic construction. While opening the economic sectors to the outside world, we should also open the scientific and cultural sectors to the outside world. If we want to study and to import foreign advanced technology and equipment and the material civilization, we must also simultaneously bring in the spiritual civilization which creates the material civilization. At that time, when Lenin criticized the Russian petit bourgeois groups, he agreed with the profound statement that "the Europeans' way of thinking and feelings are as necessary as steam, coal, and technology to our smooth application of machines." Without importing the relevant ideology and culture, it will be impossible for us to dividay fully the role of the imported material civilization.

Some comrades worry that opening to the outside world while building spiritual civilization will result in "complete Westernization." This worry is unnecessary. Judging from the entire historical course of mankind's ideological and cultural development, if a nation receives a new civilization, it will further enrich and develop its valuable historical culture. Its culture will not be eliminated by the foreign culture; on the contrary, it will be impossible for a nation to maintain and develop its own culture and to conduct reform without absorbing foreign ideology and culture. This is a universal law of mankind's ideological and cultural development. Therefore, opening to the outside world while building spiritual civilization is a necessary condition for the great rejuvenation of Chinese culture.

Certainly, when we stress spiritual civilization, we mean to keep national development foremost in our thoughts and to open it to the outside world. We do not mean to relax our efforts to oppose outdated and decadent things of the spiritual world. We should eliminate the old concept of belittling small-scale production; oppose the remaining influence of the feudalist ideology; and discard all queer, corrosive, and ugly things of the capitalist civilization. We should uphold the four cardinal principles and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalism, because it means to negate the socialist system and to advocate the capitalist system. Bourgeois liberalism fundamentally harms socialist modernization undertakings and departs from the peoples' fundamental interests. However, we should also keep national development foremost in our thoughts while criticizing old, corrosive, and decadent things. The criticism must be in favor of the socialist modernization and must not hamper or interfere with socialist modernization. Therefore, we should firmly bear in mind historical lessons; correctly tandle all contradictions in socialist society; persist in solving ideological problems by using persuasion and education; and thoroughly discard the erroneous methods of "mass criticism," "mass destruction," and "large-scale mass movement."

3. Building Spiritual Civilization Should Be Oriented to the Great Development of the Socialist Commodity Economy [subhead]

Building spiritual civilization should be compatible with economic construction and reform and, most importantly, should prepare the public for and serve well the great development of the socialist commodity economy. Reviewing the course that we have traveled since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we may say that we have experienced two major strategic changes: One was to resolutely stop "taking class struggle as the key link" and shift the focus of the party's and state's work to an orbit centering on economic construction. The other was to abandon the rigid economic pattern and change the past natural economy and product economy into developing a planned commodity economy. These two strategic changes were in conformity with the inherent logic of historical development and represented a great leap in our party's understanding of the law governing socialist construction. In the past, we once held that after establishing the socialist system, our country had skipped the stage of capitalism and might also skip the full development of the commodity economy and rely on highly centralized systems of the planned economy and on the people's revolutionary awareness and enthusiasm to greatly expand social productive forces and to even achieve communism with tremendous material wealth and highly developed ideology and culture. Therefore, we tried all possible means to restrict the development of the commodity economy and strove to eliminate the relationship between commodities and currency at an early date, however, things went contrary to our wishes. Not only did we fail to promote social development but we also hindered the expansion of the social productive forces and the full development of the superiority of the socialist system. Practice has proven that we may seize political power under special historical conditions and expand the social productive forces while avoiding the capitalist road, but we cannot possibly achieve economic modernization while skipping the full development of the commodity economy. The full development of the commodity economy is an indispensable stage in the economic development of a society and also a prerequisite for realizing a high degree of socialization of production and economic modernization. Therefore, whether or not the building of the spiritual civilization can help in the development of the commodity economy, and how much the help will be, are criteria for deciding whether or not the orientation of our building of the spiritual civilization is correct and how great its achievements are.

That the building of the socialist spiritual civilization should be submitted to the commodity economy is a requirement not only in developing the social productive forces but also in building socialist spiritual civilization itself. "Consciousness at any time can only be the existence which one has been conscious of." A planned commodity economy is a basic social existence under socialist conditions. Therefore, the establishment of the new concepts corresponding to the requirement for large-scale socialized production and the elimination of backward ideas cannot be separated from the development of a planned commodity economy, are rooted in the nature of the planned commodity economy, and are an inexorable product and result of the development of the planned commodity economy. Of course, conscientious and painstaking ideological education is needed in eliminating outdated concepts and establishing new ones; however, such an education can be effective only when it is closely combined with the practice of a commodity economy. When reviewing the situation of the past few years, we will have no difficulty in seeing that the concepts on economic results, information, competition, cooperation, and development of talented people, which were very weak or never appeared in the past, have been strengthened or are being established gradually. [paragraph continues]

This is exactly the spiritual achievement brought about by the development of the planned commodity economy based on public ownership. From the viewpoint of social development, the replacement of the natural economy by the commodity economy is itself a progress in human civilization. The commodity economy stresses exchange of equal values; by "equal values" we mean equality and negation of privilege. As commodities have no bounds, the very nature of commodities is to negate restriction, conservation, and backwardness and to demand for reform, opening, and liberty. In our country, although the socialist system has been established for more than 3 decades, remnant feudal ideas and the backward concept on small-scale production still exist to a very serious extent. Therefore, a great development in the socialist commodity economy is of great significance in our building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

How should the building of the socialist spiritual civilization serve the great development of the commodity economy? The "resolution" also has a very clear answer to this question; that is, we should "shape public opinion, values, and the cultural and social environment to be beneficial to the great development of the commodity economy so as to effectively resist the decadent bourgeois and feudal ideologies and avoid the danger of deviating from the right direction." I think the most important are the following three aspects.

First, we should help the people foster a sense of the commodity economy and overcome the wrong ideas and outdated concepts on the issue of the commodity economy. At present, there are few people who publicly oppose the commodity economy, but obstruction to its development is still great. We may say that the most deeply rooted obstruction comes from old ideas on culture and social mentality. For quite some time, we equated the commodity economy with capitalism, linked it with polarization, criticized the practice of "abandoning farming to engage in business," and wanted to cut the "capitalist tail" every day. These erroneous methods plus the ideology, mentality, and habits of the natural small-scale peasant economy established in our country for more than 2,000 years enabled some people to become disgusted with and afraid of the commodity economy and to stubbornly cling to the ideas of despising and curbing business. Some people were content with poverty and inactivity and feared competition. Others, even today, regard the commodity economy as something capitalist and hold that the commodity economy is, in essence, close to capitalism and alienated from socialism. Such ideas pose a serious obstacle to the development of the commodity economy. Located in the border area, our province developed later than others. Compared with some coastal provinces and municipalities, we appear to have a much weaker sense of the commodity economy and are more seriously influenced by the ideas of the small-scale peasant economy and the product economy. Therefore, in order to make the building of the spiritual civilization serve the commodity economy, we should first of all use all mass media and vivid and lively measures to persuasively help the people foster a sense of promoting the commodity economy and such new ideas as needed in developing the commodity economy.

Second, we should help the people understand the law governing the socialist commodity economy and increase their ability to manage the commodity economy. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "As everyone knows, in doing anything, if we do not know its situation, nature, and relationship with other things, we will not know the law governing its development, will not know how to do it, and will not be able to do it successfully." Some comrades do not agree with the development of the commodity economy, but they actually do not know what the commodity economy is. Others want to promote the commodity economy wholeheartedly, but do not know its law and therefore often run into a brick wall. [paragraph continues]

We are encountering many problems in developing the commodity economy. No doubt, this is because our commodity economy is undeveloped and we are still in the initial stage of the development of the socialist commodity economy. This is also related to our low ideological standards resulting from our p.otracted "leftist" mistakes, unhealthy common practices, and lack of experience. Most importantly, however, this is because our cadres' scientific and cultural levels are incompatible with the development of the commodity economy. A prominent contradiction now is that people are engaged in the commodity economy but do not know the law governing the commodity economy. How to resolve this contradiction represents a major task for enabling the spiritual civilization to serve the great development of the commodity economy. This requires us to continuously improve the people's scientific and cultural levels; understand the laws of value, reproduction, circulation, and distribution related to the commodity economy; and conduct an overall study of various links, such as production, circulation, distribution, and consumption, of monetary, tax, and financial departments and of domestic and foreign markets. We should study the law governing every aspect of work and also the system of the laws. We should arm our cadres and people with the theory and knowledge on the development of the commodity economy. At the same time, we should also note that in order to promote the commodity economy, we should know not only the law of the commodity economy but also the market situation, party principles and policies, and laws and decrees. Therefore, in building the spiritual civilization, we should strive to create a cultural environment for the development of the commodity economy and then improve our ability for managing the commodity economy, avoid disorder, and enhance our initiative. Some localities have already paid attention to this work but many others have not. That the education in the theory on the socialist commodity economy is not carried out in a systematic manner and at regular intervals is a problem we should conscientiously solve.

Third, we should help the people foster a scientific way of thinking, correctly understand the problems that have emerged in the course of developing the commodity economy, and guard against the danger of becoming lost. The people have realized that while making historical progress in the development of the socialist commodity economy. they will come across some passive phenomena which they must not neglect and that some problems will become very serious. Some repulsive phenomena which had long been eliminated in China will emerge again. Some comrades become heavyhearted and doubt the correctness of developing the socialist commodity economy. Actually, the reasons for these problems are very complicated, including the remaining feudalist influence, the decadent capitalist ideological influence, the afternmath caused by the erroneous leftist influence, particularly the "10 years of turmoil," our lack of experience, our failure to keep pace with the work, and imperfect systems. Therefore, in building our socialist spiritual civilization, we should help the people correctly understand the reasons for these problems and find ways to solve them. It is wrong to think that all these problems come from the commodity economy. Viewing from the history of the commodity economic development of various countries, some passive phenomena had emerged at varying degrees in the early stage of the commodity economic development. These passive phenomena themselves were the manifestation of an undeveloped commodity economy. One of the ways to thoroughly eradicate these passive phenomena is to develop a high level of commodity economy. This is the dialectical way of historical development. Correctly treating the passive phenomena which have emerged in the course of developing the commodity economy is a major problem we must regularly resolve in order to make the building of the spiritual civilization serve the great development of the commodity economy. On the one hand, we should pay great attention to these passive phenomena and conscientiously solve problems in this regard. On no account should we ignore then and let them spread unchecked. [paragraph continues]

We should strengthen education in ideals and discipline; correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals; correctly treat power and money; and continue to improve our various systems and methods so as to reduce the passive phenomena to a minimum. On the other hand, we should not be surprised or alarmed at the passive phenomena or exaggrate their role. We should eliminate them and should not waver in our firm stand on developing the socialist commodity economy.

4. Adhering to the viewpoint of Practice and the Need To Observe Reality From a Development Perspective and To Bring Forth New Ideas Is the Key To Displaying the Guiding Role of Marxism in Building the Spiritual Civilization [subhead]

The entire resolution uses the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to expound on our country's spiritual civilization issues and puts forward a series of new scientific theses with characteristics of the times. The resolution is a great success by the Chinese Communists who have integrated the universal Marxist principles with the actual situation in China, which is in a certain stage of economic development. Therefore, when we study the resolution, we must understand the way it applies the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to solving the practical problems in building our country's socialist spiritual civilization and the way it persists in Marxism with a scientific approach. Only by doing this can we profoundly understand the essence of the resolution guidelines.

Marxism is the fundamental guiding ideology of our party and state as well as a theoretical base for formulating principles and policies. It is unshakable that we should continue to persist in the principle of taking Marxism as guidance under the new historical situation. How do we persist in marxism, or what attitude should we take to persist in Marxism? The "resolution" sums up the party's positive achievements in scientifically persisting in Marxism scored since the launching of the large-scale discussion on making practice the sole criterion for verfying the truth, and makes a brilliant exposition of persisting in Marxism under the new historical condition. In particular, the "resolution's" thesis is that "it would be impossible to uphold marxism if we reject the overriding importance of practice and the need to observe reality from a developmental perspective and to bring forth new ideas: is the key link that we should grasp in order to deeply understand the "resolution's" spiritual essence and to correctly give play to the role of Marxism in spiritual civilization.

The viewpoint of practice is the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge. The nature of practice is development and creativeness. Marxism must keep abreast of social change since social practice itself is changing. If not, Marxism will lose its function in guiding the practice of revolution and construction. The great project involving all of society for building socialism with Chinese characteristics is an unprecedented and creative undertaking. We cannot find a ready solution from the classical works of Marxism. So, we must only rely on our own explorations in the course of practice to make new theoretical conclusions and to replace the outdated conclusions and those proven incorrect through practice. If we firmly stick to the judgments and conclusions which have been proven incorrect or which are unsuited to the changing situation through practice, or if we still adopt ossified viewpoints to judge our practical life but do not bravely achieve development or breakthroughs, the socialist undertakings which are developing under the situation of reform and opening to the outside world will be stifled and Marxist theory itself will be stifled.

Since the "gang of four" was smashed, our party has constantly laid stress on the viewpoint of practice. However, different situations have different principal problems. The viewpoints that we stressed before the 12th CPC Congress were to emancipate minds and to bring order out of chaos. The major tasks in this period were to make practice a criterion for correcting "leftist" mistakes; to redress unjust, false, and wrong cases; and to restore the original appearance of Mao Zedong Thought. The 12th CPC Congress comprehensively summed up the historical experiences and lessons gained since the founding of the PRC and fulfilled the task of defining the guiding ideology for bringing order out chaos. Our country has entered a new situation of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should now focus the viewpoints of practice on creativeness and development. For instance, can we find a solution from the classical works of Marxism for the question of socialist commodity economy? No, we cannot. So, we can only make explorations, development, and creativeness in the course of practice in order to find a solution.

Our country's economic construction is currently undergoing deep development and the reform of the political system will soon be placed on the agenda of the entire party. At this time, the central authorities especially stress that "it would be impossible to uphold Marxism if we reject the overriding importance of practice and the need to observe reality from a developmental perspective and to bring forth new ideas." This is of special historical significance.

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT CONGRESS ENDS

SK180959 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 CMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The sixth party congress of the Heilongjiang Military District concluded on 16 January. The congress stressed that efforts should be made to bring into full play the central and leading role of party organizations at all levels, to unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles, and to oppose bourgeois liberalism by adopting a clear-cut stand.

After reviewing the achievements scored by the PLA units under the provincial Military District over the past few years to bring into play the fighting force role of the party organizations, enhance the ideological and political work, and successfully fulfill various work tasks, the congress pointed out that party organizations at all levels throughout the Military District should pay great attention to the current struggle against bourgeois liberalism. Party members and the masses should take the lead in the struggle and adopt a clear-cut stand to uphold the socialist road with the people throughout the country and to safeguard the excellent situation of stability and unity.

During the congress, Comrade Sun Weiben, first secretary of the provincial Military District CPC Committee, sent a written report in which he points out: To enhance the party's leadership, it is imperative for us to uphold the four cardinal principles, to oppose bourgeois liberalism, to develop the PLA's glorious tradition, and to place the troops and the Armed Forces absolutely under the party's leadership.

I. 21 Jan 87 PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS NORTHWEST REGION

QINCHAI CYL ON OPPOSING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK210609 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial CYL Committee called on CYL organizations at all levels in the province to unify their ideas and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization.

The provincial CYL Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting on 9 January to discuss the problem of how CYL organizations should uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization at present. The participating comrades unanimously held that the CYL is the CPC's assistant and reserve force and that CYL organizations at all levels and CYL members must steadfastly uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, and conscientiously safeguard the political situation of stability and unity.

The meeting proposed the CYL committees above the county level must, in the near future, seriously check articles written in internal CYL publications since last year and discover those that either deviate from the correct political orientation or are vulgar. Meanwhile, CYL cadres at all levels must go deep into the grass roots to properly carry out ideological and political work among young people.

QINCHAI TRADE UNIONS OPPOSE BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM

HK180900 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday morning [15 January], the provincial Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting of trade union cadres from Xining and Haidong Prefecture. It called on trade union cadres at all levels in the province to unite the workers, to steadfastly and unequivocally uphold the four cardinal principles, to oppose bourgeois liberalization, and to bring into play the role of the urban working class in maintaining the political situation of stability and unity, in promoting reform and opening up, and in promoting the building of modernization.

At the meeting, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions relayed the spirit of the telephone conference held by the National Federation of Trade Unions and stressed that the following three tasks must be firmly grasped at present.

- 1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over all propaganda fronts of trade unions. It is prohibited from advocating bourgeois liberalization through trade union propaganda means and from publishing speeches and articles running counter to the four cardinal principles. It is necessary to increase workers' ability to discern the words and deeds of bourgeois liberalization and to strengthen their immunity against bourgeois liberalization.
- 2. Trade union federations must carry forward their fine tradition, pay visits and call on workers at their homes, and resolve the problems among workers that should be resolved urgently and can be resolved.
- 3. It is necessary to further carry out varied and colorful cultural and sports activities among workers so as to channel their mental life to amusement and their enthusiasm to enlivening the enterprises, improving economic results, and promoting the development of the productive forces.

QINGHAI MILITARY MEETING STRESSES FOUR PRINCIPLES

HK200241 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] An enlarged plenary meeting of the CPC Committee of Qinghai Military District, which concluded on 19 January, explicitly stressed that it is necessary to regard upholding the four cardinal principles as an important content of strengthening ideological and political work in the PLA. Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Military District CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the conclusion of the meeting.

The meeting opened on 12 January. The participants seriously studied the central authorities' instructions on opposing bourgeois liberalization, and conveyed and discussed the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. They got a clearer picture of the focal points and orientation for stepping up ideological and political work at present and for a time to come: To unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles and to take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing and criticizing bourgeois liberalization.

In his speech, Comrade Yin Kesheng endorsed the Military District's work achievements last year. He outlined the current excellent situation of stability and unity in the province and expounded on the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. He urged the commanders and fighters to stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, strengthen the building of the units, and make more contributions to building the two civilizations in Qinghai. The Military District CPC Committee also summed up last year's work and arranged the tasks for 1987. It demanded that the commanders and fighters display the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and strive to fulfill the tasks assigned them by the Central Military Commission and the provincial CPC Committee.

SHAANXI CYL ENLARGED PLENARY SESSION ENDS 16 JAN

HK210331 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 CMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the Seventh Shaanxi Provincial CYL Committee concluded on 16 January. The session made a decision on organizing and mobilizing all CYL members and young people throughout our province to make contributions toward the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The session adopted a resolution on the convocation of the provincial CYL Congress in September this year and determined the guiding ideology and main tasks for our CYL work this year.

The decision points out: In the future, in the course of building socialist spiritual civilization, our province's CYL organizations must unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, work hard at their posts, and score outstanding achievements. It is necessary to establish new civilized and healthy customs in socialism and our family life.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Mou Lingsheng attended the session and spoke. He demanded: CYL cadres at all levels and CYL members and young people must enhance their iedology and understanding and make good arrangements in a down-to-earth manner for the work of building spiritual civilization for this year.

C H I N A HONG KONG & MACAO

HONG KONG

HONG KONG'S NEW GOVERNOR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

HK170643 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 17 Jan 87 p 4

["Excerpts" of 16 January press conference by new Governor of Hong Kong Sir David Wilson in London -- Hong Kong correspondents' questions relayed by satellite from Hong Kong]

[Text] Sir David: Thank you very much and good evening to all of you. Thank you for the good morning to me in London, but I know it's evening for you. Perhaps I could start by saying a few words.

As you know the official announcement has just been made two hours ago that Her Majesty, the Queen, has approved my appointment as governor of Hong Kong.

I would like to say that it is a great privilege and also a great challenge to be given this responsibility. Much of my own working life has been spent either in or involved with Hong Kong and I developed a great admiration and great affection for the territory and its people.

I am delighted and I am honoured to have this opportunity to serve Hong Kong as governor. At the same time I have to say that I take up this task with a certain sense of sadness, with sadness because I shall be taking the place of Sir Edward Youde, a very distinguished governor who died in the service of Hong Kong.

His death was a great loss to us all. But during his period of office he laid a firm foundation for Hong Kong's future development. I shall strive to build on that foundation.

During my diplomatic service career, I have seen Hong Kong grow and prosper over a period of some 25 years or more. I was in Hong Kong as a student at the Hong Kong University and I spent four very happy years as political adviser to an earlier distinguished governor, Lord MacLehose.

I have the greatest admiration for the thriving society and economy that has been built up in Hong Kong. I have come to know and to have the greatest confidence in those who are now going to be advising me, both councillors and officials.

I plan to take up my new responsibilities in early April and before then I shall be starting to brief myself as fully as I possibly can on all aspects of the territory and its administration and I shall be taking time to meet key people involved with Hong Kong affairs.

I know that I have agreat deal to learn both in the weeks ahead and after I have taken up my new responsibilities.

Meanwhile, until I take up my appointment, the administration of Hong Kong will continue to be in the very capable hands of Sir David Akers-Jones, and I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the way in which Sir David and the civil service have managed, smoothly and effectively, to maintain the efficient adminstration of Hong Kong despite the sudden and tragic death of Sir Edward Youde.

I think there can be no doubt that for Hong Kong there are challenging years of change and development which lie ahead. But I am convinced that the prospects are bright. I have great confidence in Hong Kong's future.

I have confidence, too, in the full commitment of both the British and the Chinese Governments to the implementation of the Joint Declaration. Both clearly wish to do their utmost to help maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong.

As for myself, I am determined to serve Hong Kong and its interests to the utmost of my ability. And now, if there are questions, I will do my best to try to answer them.

John Chan: Thank you Sir David, first question.

Seth Faison, HONGKONG STANDARD: Sir David, a lot of people in Hong Kong are concerned about the purge of intellectuals and of the liberal party members that seems to be going on in China as a result of the recent student demonstrations.

In fact, we just heard a report that Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang has resigned. We know you've been watching China for a long time and we'd like to know your analysis of the situation there.

What would you do to assure the people in Hong Kong that what's going on in China now, won't be happening here after another 10 years?

Sir David: Thank you. As you know, and as many of you in Hong Kong do, I follow developments in China with great interest. But these are, of course, the internal affairs of China and I think it would be wrong of me at this stage to give my own analysis of them.

As for Hong Kong, I think the assurances for Hong Kong are contained very clearly in the Joint Declaration which gives clear cut assurances about the continuity of the way of life and the systems of Hong Kong for the 50 years after 1997.

And, as I said earlier, I have full confidence in the way in which that Joint Declaration is going to be implemented.

Nick Beacroft, RTHK [Radio Television Hong Kong]: Sir David, there's been so much talk over the past few years that the Hong Kong Government was not standing up to the Chinese leaders and, at times, being steamrolled by them over various issues.

What will your general attitude and approach be to the Chinese leadership once you take office?

Sir David: Personally, I've always found Hong Kong extremely capable of standing up for what it conceives to be its own interests and its own desires.

I think that's been a very marked feature of Hong Kong's way of life. I think it's very important that we should, all of us, make clear publicly what those interests and those perceptions are.

And those points have to be made clear sometimes in London, and I think they have to be made clear sometimes in Beijing.

Equally, there has to be understanding of points of view on the other side as well. There has to be an understanding of how things look from London sometimes and how things look from Beijing sometimes.

And, in that way, I believe the interest of Hong Kong and the people of Hong Kong can best be preserved.

Caludia Mo, AFP: Sir, do you think an emergence of political parties in Hong Kong could endanger the territory's political stability?

Sir David: I think Hong Kong has always managed to develop its own systems and its own way of government in a steady and gradual way to meet changing needs and I'm sure that sort of process will continue.

Hong Kong -- any political society -- is a living organism and meeds change and with those needs changing, so the structure sometimes has to change.

I don't think that I would like to comment on any particular form of policital organisation, like parties or otherwise. The point I would like to make is that, as I see it, Hong Kong has always had a steady process of change and that has been marked by common sense and by caution.

And that sort of approach has served Hong Kong very well in the past and well, I'm sure, in the future.

Jane Hutcheon, ATV [Asia Television Limited]: Sir David, how long do you feel you'll be governor and what will happen to the leadership of the JLG [Joint Liaison Group]?

Sir David: The appointment of a governor is at the Queen's pleasure. That's normal for all governors. At the moment, quite frankly, I'm thinking not so much about how long I may be governor, but the fact that I've now got to start the process. So I'm thinking of the beginning of it, not the ending of it.

So far as the JLG is concerned, of course, I have to now give up my post as senior representative on the British side. No decision has yet been made about who should replace me in that job. I hope a decision will be taken soon and when that decision is taken there will be an announcement about it.

Lai Ting-yiu, HKEJ [expansion unknown]: Sir David, Sir Edward Youde once said years ago that he was representing the people of Hong Kong in negotiating with the Chinese. Would you say that you will represent the people of Hong Kong in the bargaining with the Chinese in the future, or would you say that you would represent only the interests of the UK Government?

Sir David: I think I would avoid using either of those phrases. I said earlier that being appointed governor of Hong Kong, I hope, speaks for itself, so that I will be able to try to represent to London the views of the people of Hong Kong. As far as Beijing is concerned, there are of course many channels in which a dialogue goes on with the Chinese Government, most notably, of course, through the British Embassy in Beijing. But there is a dialogue on very many channels, and those included, recently, a number of visit to Beijing which Sir Edward Youde made.

I would hope, in due course, to be able to carry on the process that he established and to continue the sort of contacts which he had.

James Tam, SING PAO DAILY NEWS: Sir David, if the opinion of the Hong Kong general public on important issues such as the political review is not identical with those of the Chinese Government, how will you resolve the contradiction?

Sir David: I think one shouldn't always look for contradictions before they occur. There's going to be, as you all know, a review during this year, during 1987, and that review, as has been said many times, will be a genuine and a fair review, and it will endeavour to discover the views of the people of Hong Kong on a number of important political and practical issues. The first thing, I think, is to carry out that review and see what those views are, and the views will be taken very fully into account in the decisions that will follow the Green Paper exercise.

Nancy Lee, TVB [Television Broadcasts Limited]: As governor of Hong Kong, will you put Hong Kong people's interests or the British Government interests as top priority in case there is conflict between the two sides?

Is it natural that the British Government's interests should run first because you have to swear allegiance and loyalty to the Queen?

Sir David: I have just been appointed governor of Hong Kong; I hope that speaks for itself. Perhaps, I should say the Queen is not just Queen of the United Kingdom but Queen of Hong Kong, as well.

C.T. Hung, ASIAWEEK: Sir, is the redevelopment of the Walled City, which you are reported to have arranged with China, in which Hong Kong people will have to pay several billion dollars for a park, a good deal for Hong Kong?

Sir David: I think the people of Hong Kong must judge whether it's a good deal for Hong Kong. Personally, I'm delighted that a problem, an environmental problem, a health problem, all sorts of other problems which have been there for a very long time and which up to now it has not been possible to deal with, is now being deat with.

Personally, I think that's something which we should all be very pleased about, but from the tenor of your question you suggest that some people may have a different view. I'm sure, if they have, that they will express it. Personally, I think it's an extremely good sign that it is now possible to deal with this problem and that its going to be dealt with.

Simon Fung, RTHK: Sir David, there is concern in Hong Kong that your rank in the Foreign Office is not high enough to facilitate direct communications with top Chinese officials. What is your reaction to this?

Sir David: It's a slightly odd problem, if it is a problem. I think my rank, I hope my rank now is the rank of the governor of Hong Kong. And I certainly hope that the rank of governor of Hong Kong opens one or two doors in various places in the world.

Lee Yuk-Lin, ATV: In 1981, the British Covernment parsed a new nationality act to stop the influx of Hong Kong people to Britain. Well, at that time you were the political adviser of Hong Kong.

My question is, was this your advice to the British Government, and do you think the British Government failed to take full responsibility for the Hong Kong people?

Sir David: I know that there are very strong feelings about the 1981 act. Oddly enough, as political adviser, my job, as is the present political adviser's job, was essentially dealing with the external relationship of Hong Kong, and in particular with China. So it was that side of things rather than the British Nationality Act. For what it is worth, for historical record, I was not actually involved in Hong Kong Government discussions of that.

I think, on nationality, the various arrangements which have been made, both in the Joint Declaration and the documents associated with it and then I er in the order-in-council which was passed in Parliament last year, the arrangements which were made in the Joint Declaration and the documents associated with it were, I think, very good arrangements in terms of arrangements for passport, right of abode, etc. and I think the arrangements in the nationality order-in-council and the assurances which were given by British ministers at that time constitute a broadly-acceptable package.

John Chan: Well, thank you Sir David. I think we all should have wished for more time, but we must now draw this press conference to a close. But before signing off, may I ask you, Sir David, if there is anything else you would like to say.

Sir David: Thank you very much. Perhaps, there is one thing I might say, and that is that it's soon going to be lunar New Year; I'd like to take this opportunity to wish all of you and the people of Hong Kong a happy and a prosperous New Year.

(In Putonghua) I wish to take the opportunity of this press conference to wish you and the people of Hong Kong a happy New Year.

HANG SENG FALLS SHARPLY AFTER BU RESIGNATION

HK200546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 20 (AFP) -- The Hong Kong stock market dived 83 points Tuesday morning as investors reacted sharply to the resignation of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, dealers said. Frantic selling sent the market's key barometer, the Hang Seng Index, streaking down 83.15 points to finish the morning at 2,377.31 points. Monday, the market had suffered its worst one-day loss in 18 months.

Dealers said they expected the trend to continue into the afternoon session Tuesday, although few were willing to predict the magnitude. "Trading was chaotic. Anything is possible now," one broker remarked.

Mr Hu resigned late Friday and was replaced by Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, who became acting party chief.

Tuesday morning's plunge was sharper than the index's full-day fall of 82 points on Monday, which marked its biggest one-day loss since June 7, 1985 when it plummeted 87 points in reaction to news of the collapse and government rescue of a local bank, the Overseas Trust Bank.

Dealers said the resignation of Mr Nu seemed to have badly affected investors' confidence in this financial centre, wich is due to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 under a Sino-British pact. But some brokers also mention that the "China factor" had only acted as a catalyst in the local bourse's current downward trend, which began Wednesday after the Hang Seng hit a record high of 2,614.87 points on January 12.

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